The New-York Times.

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FROM MINNESOTA.

The New State Government—A Regime of Young Men—Hopeful Prospects of the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

Yesterday the newly-elected Governor and the other officers of this state were inaugurated at the Capitol in this city. They are all Republicans: ALEX. RAMSEY, Governor; J. DONELLY, Lieut.-Governor; J. H. BAKER, Secretary of State; CHAS. SCHEFFER, Treasurer; and GORDON E. COLE, Attorney-General.

Mr. RAMSEY was Governor of the Territory before its admission as a State. He is a man of ability and high social position. The other officers are men well qualified to perform their several duties; but, to an Eastern eye, looked very young. Not one of them is over thirty-five years of age,—two or three nearer twenty-five. This is a peculiarity which at once attracts the attention of a resident of the older States. All the public offices, from the Supreme Bench down, are filled with young men. Of all the officers, the Governor is the only one whose head is adorned with gray hairs. You meet a gentleman, whom you know to be a lawyer, and look upon him as one who is just beginning to make for himself a name and a reputation, and the first thing you know you are introduced to—the Chief Justice of the State! You meet another—a pleasant companion, a jovial friend, a young man of *promise*,—when suddenly a mutual friend steps up with, "Allow me to make you acquainted with the Attorney-General!" Certainly, gray hairs are at a premium here. In both branches of the State Legislature, there is but one "gray head." All young men, in the vigor of manhood, ready for action, with hearts and souls filled with the desire and determination to increase the prosperity and to build up a fair name for this young State, their adopted home, yet wanting the "old head" to guide them. Certainly this State has suffered much, and is still suffering, especially in her Judicial Department, for the want of that mature judgment resulting only from a life devoted to intellectual pursuits.

At present Minnesota is laboring under great financial difficulties. Land has depreciated, banks have failed, and trade stopped. The rich men of 1856 and 1857 are the poor men of 1859 and 1860. The wildest speculation has ruined them. Men without large capital bought immense tracts of land, mortgaging to raise the necessary funds--paying, in many instances, five per cent. per month. The land rose in value, and they counted their wealth by hundreds of thousands, and lived accordingly. The land fell, and interest and taxes swept it from their hands. But a better day is dawning for Minnesota. She is beginning to be a producer; heretofore she was only a consumer, and although immense amounts of money flowed hither for profitable investments, they brought only disaster and ruin—thus conclusively showing that agriculture is the foundation of the wealth of a State, and should be the first care of the people. Give us "free farms for actual settlers," and you will find these immense prairies and rich valleys inviting fair and legitimate trade to their neighborhood, and offering safe and justly profitable investment for the surplus wealth of the older States.

By a peculiar arrangement (produced by want of experience) the Legislature meets on the first day of December, but the newly elected officers are not inaugurated until the 1st day of January following. Consequently, the entire State having gone Republican, a singular state of affairs existed for one month. A Republican Senate and House fresh from the people, and Democratic officers just about being discharged by the people. The State also had the benefit of two Covernors' Messages.

The Senate and House have also a youthful appearance, but it is a subject of remark that the members are generally not only men of intellectual ability, but also of strongly-marked respectability. During a residence of over a month, part of the time at each of two largest hotels, the nerves of the lady boarders have not been startled by the "pop" of a cork or the utterance of an oath With such men to work, and Gov. RAMSEY to lead Minnesota has certainly a bright future to look forward too. Business will be established on a firm basis, trade will again appear on her great highways, and her fertile soil will give up her virgin beauty and assume the golden splendors of maturer years. The first wheat sent from this State immediately took its stand A. No. 1. The average yield is about twenty bushels to the acre. In some instances, as high as fifty bushels have been raised. Corn, oats and rye grow finely, and potatoes are as large and yield as well as at the East. Sheep flourish well in this climate, and wool is commencing to be an article of exportation. Living is cheap, at least as far as necessaries are concerned. Potatoes, 15c. per bushel; butter, 9c. to 15c. per pound; beef, 2c. to 8c. per pound, (8c. for the best cuts;) eggs, 12 for 15c.; wood, from $1 50 to $3 per cord. The streams abound in fish of the finest quality, the prairies with game, and millions of acres of woodland stand ready to defend man against that King of Terrors, Frost. It is a mistaken idea that the intense cold of this region is to be dreaded. When the wind blows (which is seldom) it is cutting of course, but let the cold be what it may, on a still day the air is exhilarating and a luxury to breathe. Sunday, Jan. 1, 1860, the thermometer in a protected place in this city, stood 35° below zero. In an exposed position the mercury froze, and the spirit thermometer marked 50° below zero. That was the *coolest* day we have had this Winter. The fine, bracing air of that day was enjoyed in the morning, afternoon and evening, in company with two ladies, with perfect safety and pleasure, by

Yours truly, ——

Political.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE—ORGANIZATION FOR 1860.

The Young Men's Democratic General Committee met last evening, for the purpose of organizing for 1860. The meeting was temporarily organized by calling Mr. J. AUGUSTUS PAGE to the Chair, and JOSEPH W. CORLIES, Jr., and HENRY J. CAMPBELL to act as Secretaries. On the motion to organize permanently, the above gentlemen were elected to the offices named. Subsequently, GEORGE W. JENKINS was elected Treasurer, and EDWARD DONNELLY, Sergeant-at-arms. Committees on By-Laws were appointed, and a Committee was selected to inform the Old Men's Committee of the organization. The then Committee adjourned to the second Thursday in February.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

A new independent political organization with the above title, Democratic in its creed, and "national" in its objects, held its second meeting last evening at the European House, Broadway, corner of Ninth-street, where a suite of rooms has been obtained as the head-quarters of the movement. It is to have no connection whatever with either the Tammany Hall or Mozart Hall parties, but is to be independent of both. The gentlemen at present associated have never taken an active part in politics, and do not court alliance with extremists of any party, while they intend to invite the coöperation of moderate, conservative and national men of all parties and professions. A Reading-room will be opened, and other attractions will be added to render the head-quarters a quiet, genteel and pleasant resort, and where, also, they can perform the amenities of the party to such distinguished strangers as may chance to visit them from any section of the Union. The word "Volunteers" having too much of the military odor, in the opinion of some, to convey the true spirit and intent of the organization, it was, last evening under discussion to change that for some other word more appropriate. The following are the officers elected:

President—JOHN FARRELL.
First Vice-President—H. J. Clark.
Second Vice-President—J. E. Dunham.
Treasurer—Dr. Jacob S. Miller.
Financial Treasurer—Mr. Carberry.
Corresponding Secretaries—T. Luby, E. J. McGlin.
Recording Secretaries—P. J. Brady, E. S. Genet.

The Speakership—Mr. Hickman Recommended as the Northern Compromise Candidate.

The following letter which Col. FORNEY writes to the Philadelphia *Press*, gives his impressions of the tactics to be pursued, in order to unite the Republican and Anti-Lecompton votes for Speaker:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

The Administration forces in the House are changing their tactics in regard to the plurality rule, and now think they may elect a disunionist for Speaker should Mr. HICKMAN's resolution be accepted. They expect to compel the South Americans to vote for BOCOCK, MILLSON, or HAMILTON, against SHERMAN. Some of those so vociferous against the plurality, a few days ago, are now looking at it with favor; and the Southern argument, that it is unconstitutional, is being quietly given up, in view of the fact that it may result in the election of a Southern Speaker. Everything is made subservient to one end here, so far as the Administration and the disunionists have control. The Opposition are, nevertheless, ready to try the plurality, and think they can defeat the Administration. A few days will settle the question.

Since yesterday, the name of JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, has been freely and favorably canvassed for the Speakership. Should the effort to secure the election of Mr. SHERMAN prove to be ineffectual, many of those voting for him feel strongly disposed to Mr. HICKMAN. All the rebel or Anti-Lecompton Democrats, with one exception, are said to be ready to vote for him, and their strength, added to the full Republican vote, would elect him. While Mr. HICKMAN himself continues steadily to support SHERMAN, the latter avows his readiness to vote for any good man who can rally a larger vote of the enemies of the Administration and of the secessionists. JOHN HICKMAN's election would be a splendid triumph of the Independent Democrats, who have resisted the treacheries and [illegible] frauds of the General Administration. It would be a just tribute to a noble and patriotic spirit—to the man who, of all others, has stood most ably by the pledged faith of the Democratic Party. He would make a Speaker of surpassing ability. If the Republicans desire to pay a significant and satisfactory compliment to the "rebels," let them elect JOHN HICKMAN to the Speakership. I would regard it as a far more complete and generous indorsement of the integrity and sincerity and justice of our position than the election of any one of our friends to any other position. As Speaker of the House, we should have in HICKMAN a Pennsylvanian, body, brain, and soul—a statesman of commanding ability, and a patriot who does not know fear. Such a triumph would be a grand sequel to our great struggle against the despotism of JAMES BUCHANAN.

J. W. F.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Important Debate in the Senate.

MR. DOUGLAS DEFINES HIS POSITION.

A ROW IN THE HOUSE.

Messrs. Haskin and Clarke, of New-York, in Collision.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The dull monotony of the Congressional proceedings, was unexpectedly disturbed in both Houses of Congress, to-day.

The furious debate in the Senate was only equalled by the belligerent demonstrations in the House. The occupants of the crowded galleries were delighted. Senator PUGH was interrupted, when Messrs. DAVIS, GREEN, DOUGLAS and others commenced a regular guerrillla war with great fury. Republicans looked on, deeply interested in the gladiatorial spectacle, but were not astonished, as it was well known that a number of masked batteries only needed a spark to light the train. The discharge to-day was rapid and terrible. Nothing short of a full report of the proceedings will give an idea of the affair.

In the House, some personalities, which had been running through the entire proceedings, culminated in an issue between Messrs. CLARK and HASKINS, which brought down the House and galleries. Ladies crowded to the front seats, many exclaiming aloud, "Let me see the fight," so confident were they that a fight was really on hand, and that all their anxious watchings had not been in vain. The only exhibition of weapons, however, was a pistol, which accidentally dropped from the bosom of Mr. HASKINS. A pistol, you must know, is a very necessary document to be carried by one residing in a suburban portion of this city. The public impression is, that Mr. HASKINS was armed for the occasion, but I am satisfied such is not the fact. Yet the exhibition of arms added interest to a scene which was now one of general disorder. The interference of the Sergeant-at-arms restored quiet on the floor, but produced profound disgust and indignation in the galleries. The sport, however, was spoiled beyond repair, and Messrs. CLARK and HASKINS apologized to the House, and an adjournment followed, without an effort to take a ballot. Mr. MASON endeavored to have an executive session of the Senate, with a view to reporting back several nominations for action, but failed. A resolution, fixing a day for electing a Printer, was adopted, as many Senators insist on a Committee of investigation on Brigadier BOWMAN first. The statement that BOWMAN would be withdrawn, and PIERCE substituted, is on a par with many other telegraphic items from Washington. Mr. CLINGMAN has the floor for Monday on Mr. PUGH's resolution.

The official report of Capt. HEINTZELMAN received by Secretary FLOYD to-day, gives a detailed statement of the battle with CORTINAS on the 27th ult. CORTINAS, with six hundred men, was entrenched one mile above Rio Grande City. Capt. HEINTZELMAN attacked him with one hundred and fifty regulars and one hundred and eighty Micr rangers. CORTINAS retreated, and a running fight was kept up for ten miles, when the outlaws dispersed, CORTINAS, with 20 men, swimming the Rio Grande. 50 Mexicans were killed, fifteen Rangers wounded. All CORTINAS' artillery and supplies were captured. CORTINAS soon after reappeared before Roma, a small town higher up the river, and threatened to burn it. Capt. STONE's Company of Cavalry was sent to occupy that place. Company C, First Artillery, is occupying Fort Ringgold. Capt. H. begs that new troops be sent him, and urges the positive necessity for them on that frontier. He thinks CORTINAS designed laying was the frontier, and then escaping into Sonora.

MILLS equestrian statue of WASHINGTON will be inaugurated, on the 22d of February, with imposing ceremonies. Mr. EVERETT will be invited to deliver the address.

President BUCHANAN received, to-day, his certificate as Honorary member of the National Agricultural Society.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The President attended the United States Agricultural Society this morning, to receive his diploma as an honorary member.

The President of the Society, in delivering it, said it was a strange coincidence that every President of the United States had either been called from the plow, like CINCINNATUS, or else retired to it at the expiration of his term of office.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in reply, spoke of his taste for agricultural pursuits, though he had but little opportunity to indulge in them. He paid a high tribute to the patriotic worth of the tillers of the soil, and anticipated his return to Wheatland in less than eighteen months to enjoy the independence and quiet of rural life. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolution of the Senate calling for information as to the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to pay the claims of American citizens. The balance is stated at something over two hundred thousand dollars. The communication was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the Army. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of SAMPSON TAPPAN, and several merchants of Boston, respecting the drawback to be allowed on Manilla cordage.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill. He also introduced a resolution calling on the President to communicate information relative to the outrage on American citizens at Perugia in the Pontifical States, and what means have been adopted to procure redress. Adopted.

Mr. CHESTNUT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) presented some memorials from South Carolina, asking for the reimbursement of money expended during the Revolutionary and Mexican wars. Referred.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas (Dem.,) introduced a resolution to supply the Choctaws and Cherokees with such laws and journals as are furnished to the States and Territories. Laid over.

The resolution of Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was taken up, and Mr. PUGH resumed his remarks. He explained the meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which he regarded as a surrender of the powers of Congress over the Territories. He denied that the Dred Scott decision was susceptible of the President's interpretation. The President seemed to think that the frequent assertion of the same thing would cause it to finally be accepted as fact. It might be accepted by place-men and personal admirers, but the claim that there was any vested right to hold slaves in the Territory by virtue of that decision, was not sustained by the facts. He reviewed the Dred Scott decision at length. Having read an abstract of the Dred Scott case, he denied that the Supreme Court had therein settled the question of slave property in the Territories. Congress could not make laws to violate the Constitution.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he had distinctly stated that the question did not arise before the Court whether a Territory could prohibit Slavery by its own powers, but the question was whether Congress could prohibit Slavery in the Territories. On that the Court gave its opinion, and decided that a Territory could not exercise any power beyond that of Congress.

Mr. PUGH read Judge CATRON's opinion dissenting therefrom. In the course of his remarks, Mr. PUGH denied that the power to legislate rested in the Governor and Judges of a Territory.

Mr. GREEN caused a portion of a speech of Mr. DOUGLAS to be read, in which he admitted that such legislation had been exercised.

Mr. PUGH objected to bring in those parties. The policy of the Government towards the Territories had been more liberal as the subject was discussed. He denounced the ordinance of 1787, as tyrannical and odious. It imposed the property qualification on voters. He further denied that the Freeport speech of Mr. DOUGLAS was the first enunciation of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. It had been asserted when he first came here, by a gentleman now in Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet. Mr. PUGH then read from a speech made in Portland, in which it was admitted, in reply to the charge that the South wanted to force Slavery into the Territories, that the Territorial Legislature, by a failure to pass a protecting law, might virtually exclude Slavery.

Mr. DAVIS denied that the speech was susceptible of such a construction.

Mr. PUGH—I don't know whether you have revised your speech or not.

Mr. DAVIS—You do know, for I have told you so.

Mr. PUGH—I did not know when I spoke. I do know now.

Mr. DAVIS—I will say that was my impression. The speech was addressed to the people of the Northern States in reply to the oft-repeated charge of forcing Slavery upon a community. He could put no other interpretation on it than that it was, in the language of the Senator from Missouri, suggesting to the people of the Territories to keep out of Slavery. He (DAVIS) would say that he addressed an audience more intelligent than the Senator, if that was his construction. They perfectly understood him, and put no such interpretation on it. He said no sort of property could be held under laws if the juries were opposed, and had cited the particular case of Utah.

Mr. PUGH said he did not know what the audience understood, but the Senator's language was in print, to go forth to the world and be judged.

Mr. DAVIS said the Senator put in what he could not find. Nothing was said about legislation. Something was said about the power of the people, when opposed to a particular kind of property.

Mr. PUGH read over the speech of Mr. DAVIS to sustain his construction, and said that if a Territorial Legislature was in session, looking for ways and means to prevent Slavery in the Territory, they could do no better than follow the Senator's advice.

Mr. DAVIS—Do you say that there is advice in my speech to the Territorial Legislature to pass laws to embarrass the right of property in slaves?

Mr. PUGH—No, but you suggest the passage of no laws. He explained that what he meant was that Mr. DAVIS' speech was as much advice as was Mr. DOUGLAS' at Freeport.

Mr. DAVIS denied Mr. PUGH's right to say even that much. He had said nothing about legislation.

Mr. PUGH said the language was not applied to Congress, but to the people of the Territory.

Mr. DAVIS replied that everybody knew what he meant; that Territorial legislation was the creature of Congress, and that Congress indirectly legislated for the Territories.

Mr. PUGH said that did not alter it. He read the language, and it had gone to the country.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he had sent it to the country himself, to meet just such perversions as had been made by the Senator.

Mr. PUGH denied having made any perversion. He had only read the Senator's remarks. He was willing to leave the country to judge. It was idle to have further controversy.

Mr. DAVIS—Quite so.

Mr. PUGH then commented upon the removal of Mr. DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, because of the Freeport speech.

Mr. GREEN said he had never said he had been removed in consequence of that. He was opposed to that removal, and if he could restore harmony, was willing to resign his place on that Committee or in the Senate. But the Senator had repeated that sentiment time and again in his triumphal march through the Southern States, and he supposed it was in consequence of these repeated assertions that he was removed.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) explained that he had said in his speeches that Slavery might be excluded by non-action or unfriendly legislation. Every Senator knew that had been his opinion while Chairman of the Committee on Territories.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.) had not so understood the former position of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS said no one in the Senate had any excuse for not knowing it. He had repeated it as often as the question came up.

Mr. GREEN contended that all had agreed to abide by the Dred Scott decision, and since then the Senator from Illinois had raised the question.

Mr. DAVIS thought that about the period of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act the Senator from Illinois was sounder than at any other time.

Mr. DOUGLAS said on the very night of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act he held and expressed the opinion which he now entertained as to the power of the people in the Territories.

Mr. DAVIS was not a member of this body then, and did not therefore have the happiness of hearing the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Then you should not express an opinion of my soundness if you did not know my views.

Mr. DAVIS continued, and expressed the opinion that Mr. DOUGLAS had properly been deposed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, as his views were not in accordance with those of the majority.

Mr. DOUGLAS believed that three-fourths of the Democracy of the country agreed with him. He would show by the record that the majority had understood the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska Act as he did. Mr. RICHARDSON, who was the nominee for Speaker of the House against Mr. BANKS, wrote a letter in which he recognized the power of the people of the Territories, and after that got every Southern Democratic vote except three.

Mr. DAVIS reiterated that Mr. DOUGLAS was deposed because his views were not in accordance with those of the majority.

Mr. DOUGLAS had no complaint to make on that deposition, and never intended to refer to it. For eleven years he was Chairman of that Committee all the time holding the same views, and at the end of that time was removed, though he had not changed his sentiments. This only showed that others changed, while he adhered with fidelity to his principles.

Mr. GREEN said that the Senator from Illinois in 1856 accepted this as a judicial question, and agreed to abide by the judicial decision. During the eleven years referred to by the Senator from Illinois he never had asserted that the Territorial Legislature possessed power which Congress did not.

Mr. DOUGLAS admitted that he had regarded this as a judicial question, and that he did so now. The Dred Scott decision did not settle it. It was not argued before the Court. It would have been disgraceful if the Court had decided what was not before it. Whenever the Territorial Legislature passed an enactment prohibiting Slavery, the Supreme Court could decide the question, and he could respect the decision. He would then help to carry it out in good faith. That was the understanding when the Nebraska bill passed. He did not believe the decision of the Court would be against his views.

Mr. GREEN stated his views as to the understanding at the time of the passage of the Kansas bill, and said the Senator from Illinois would not dare dispute his propositions.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that the word dare was unnecessary, and it was unnecessary to bandy words. He dared assert the truth. He thought he knew what his own opinions had been as well as the Senator from Missouri. He would vindicate every word he had said, and when Senators had all gotten through with the bills of indictment against him, he would fire at them in a lump.

Mr. GREEN, (excitedly)—The Senator can fire away whenever it suits his convenience, either at us in a lump or individually. There is one individual who is ready to meet him at Phillippi. I know and assert that no man ever claimed that the territories possessed more power than Congress, until the Freepor speech.

Mr. PUGH resumed. It was easy to thrust persona assaults into the controversy. This had been done by the Senator from Mississippi, and imitated by the Senator from Missouri. He contended that the power of the people of the Territories was still an open question. When it was decided by the Courts, he was ready to obey. The whole controversy had been thrust upon the Senator from Illinois and himself, under circumstances of outrage and indignity which had to be met. If they continued to be pressed in this manner, the fate of the Democratic party was sealed The question had been thrust forward by the President in his Message; by the Vice-President in his address to the Legislature, and on this floor. He referred to Executive dictation and the attempt to coerce free men by cutting off the heads of Postmasters and Custom-house officers. The Senator from Georgia now wanted a law passed to enable slaves to be held in the territories, in defiance of all law, and insisted on the Charleston Convention sustaining this demand. If that was the sentiment of the Southern delegates, he hoped they would say so on the first day of the Convention. He cared nothing for the threats of opposition to the nominee made by the Senator from Georgia. He concluded by declaring his determination as a delegate to Charleston to support his present views, and insisted that the proscription against his branch of the party must cease.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the state of his health would not permit him to engage in a lengthy debate. When his assailants were through he would reply to them in a lump.

Mr. DAVIS thought the Senator from Illinois exalted himself above his level, when he supposed it was necessary that a combination should be forced against him. As to going at them in a lump, he had better try to get through with one of them.

Mr. DOUGLAS would institute no comparison between himself and the Senator, as to the modesty of their bearing. He had been assailed while lying on a sick bed, as rotten, by one who confessed rottenness twelve years ago. He had no assaults to make on any one. He had no fondness for controversy. His position was purely defensive.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he would show that the Senator (DOUGLAS) had changed his views. In 1850 he voted for the Wilmot Proviso. He (CLAY) would not have extended to him the right hand of fellowship as a Democrat if he had not believed he had changed his views. His complaints of assaults and a combination against him looked like seeking popular sympathy which he (CLAY) abhorred as the act of a demagogue. He feared that the Senator was like Cleon, who rushed into the market-place exhibiting self-inflicted wounds to excite sympathy and secure protection.

Mr. DOUGLAS denied seeking popular sympathy. He never would have alluded to his deposition from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories if it had not been thrown in his face. He denied the right of the Senator from Alabama to criticise his Democracy. He did not think the Senator's opposition would affect his vote in Alabama. He never had made speeches to the effect that he would bolt the nomination of the Convention unless his man was selected The Senator, by his pronunciamento, had put himself outside of the Democratic Party. If the Senator did not extend the right hand of political fellowship, he would survive the stroke. If he happened to be nominated at Charleston, he would consider the Senator from Alabama as much honored by his accepting his vote as he would be in receiving it. He (DOUGLAS) did not court the nomination at Charleston. He would not accept it except upon a platform conforming to his views. He would never commit the meanness of being elected on a platform, and kick it over afterwards. He believed two-thirds of the Democracy of the country were with him. His removal from the Committee on Territories must have been meant as a proclamation to the world that no one holding his opinions was fit to be Chairman. If the proscriptive tests are to be applied, what chance was there to elect a Democratic candidate? He would not say that he was unwilling to support a Democratic nominee who differed with him.

Mr. DAVIS said he had no objection to Mr. DOUGLAS as a Democrat, except on this particular point. He was willing to give him the Chairmanship of his Committee.

Mr. GREEN—So am I.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he could not, under the circumstances, take the Chairmanship of any other Committee. For eleven years his opinions had been no disqualification, and he did not see why they should be so now.

Mr. DAVIS said he wished to know whether the Senator wished to make issue with Democratic Senators on this question or on all.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he would make issue with Senators on neither side of the House. Proscription had everywhere been exercised against all holding his views. Was any man prepared to accept the Charleston nomination, pledged to proscribe them, and then so mean as to ask the votes of those proscribed? It was certain that one-third of the party could not subdue two-thirds. He yielded to no man in soundness in Democratic and States' rights principles upon the Slavery question. He would make no abandonment of principle—no recantation. If Senators were satisfied with their own records, and would leave his alone, all would go well. If they assailed him, controversy must ensue.

Mr. DAVIS disavowed any desire to assail the Senator, and defended the Administration from the charge of proscription.

Mr. CLAY made some explanatory remarks. He preferred principles to party, and had, therefore, declared he would not support an objectionable man.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he voted for the Wilmot Proviso under instructions from the Illinois Legislature.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) asked the Senator from Illinois if he believed the new Congress had power to legislate upon Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. DOUGLAS believed that Congress had no power over Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. FITCH's resolution to elect a Printer on Tuesday next was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

As the attendance of members was slim, there was a call of the House.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired to call attention to the remarks of Mr. HOUSTON yesterday, as reported in the *Globe*, and to this effect: "I do not mean to say that those gentlemen (ADRAIN and CLARK) will vote for the Democratic candidate, but I have no doubt that they will. They will. I trust, return to their first love, calm the agitation of the country. and save the House from the burning, withering curse and shame of putting into the Speaker's chair the gentleman from Ohio."

Mr. SHERMAN inquired whether Mr. HOUSTON designed to reflect upon him personally or politically?

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) replied that he should have supposed that the gentleman would not have propounded that question to him, for there could be no doubt as to the proper construction of the language. He did not suppose any gentleman thought he meant or intended a personal application. The gentleman had been charged with having indorsed the sentiments of the Helper book, and had never disavowed its doctrines. The gentlemen from Ohio had indorsed a doctrine of a most treasonable and infamous character, and while he had made a statement which some of his friends said was a disavowal, yet he (HOUSTON) contended that it was not a fair and candid disavowal of the doctrines contained in the Helper book. Instead of making a stingy explanation, that he did not know what was in that book, he ought to have disavowed the treasonable and infamous doctrines therein. This did not relieve the gentleman from having indorsed the doctrines of the book; and until he shall relieve himself in a manly manner, which he has been called upon to do, then he (HOUSTON) would say Mr. SHERMAN was subject particularly to the remarks (HOUSTON) had made.

Mr. SHERMAN said every one ought to be satisfied with Mr. HOUSTON's personal disclaimer. All would bear him witness, that he had listened to the character of the debate here without objection. He had not been disposed to regard the remarks as personal. So far as his disclaimer of the doctrines of the Helper book was concerned, every man who had any sense of feeling knew that his lips in a great measure had been sealed from the first day of the session, by what he must regard as an offensive resolution thrust on the House at an improper time and in an improper manner, and insisted on in a way without precedent in Parliamentary history. That declaration was made on this floor. If the explanation which he had made to the honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MILLSON), in the presence of the House, was not satisfactory to the gentlemen on the other side, they should insist, as a point of manhood and justice, that the offensive resolution should be withdrawn. He had said to his friends, and now said to others, that he would consent to have the Helper book read, page by page, and then he would avow or disavow every sentiment therein. He had never concealed his opinions, and if the offensive resolution (that of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri,) should be withdrawn, he would be prepared to speak further upon the subject. Until the resolution was withdrawn, he appealed to every man to say whether he could say any more.

Mr. HOUSTON asked Mr. SHERMAN whether that was a fair escape from responsibility. The gentleman said he was willing to have the Helper book read, page by page, and would avow or disavow the sentiments therein. But the resolution did not contain the gentleman's name. It says nothing about the gentleman from Ohio, and he could not so construe it unless he feels it bears upon him.

Mr. SHERMAN wished to be allowed to say that when the resolution was offered, he was the only person whose name appeared appended to the list who was a candidate before the House. Therefore the resolution was just as much a personal reference as if his name had appeared thereon.

Mr. HOUSTON replied that did not relieve the gentleman from the troubles around him. He threw himself back on his insulted dignity, but he would not be permitted by the country to shelter himself behind the resolution.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) disclaimed any personal hostility to Mr. SHERMAN, but had conceived it his duty to offer the resolution in condemnation of those who had indorsed treasonable and insurrectionary doctrines. He stood by the declaration that no man was fit to be Speaker who indorsed HELPER's book. He never would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (American,) said that this resolution was the block in the way of organization, and proposed that the House adopt the substitute, which several days ago was agreed upon by the Committee, representing Democrats, Americans, and Anti-Lecomptonites.

Mr. CLARK repeated he never would withdraw his resolution or agree to any modification of it. He was not responsible for what had occurred concerning the proposed substitute.

Mr. HARRIS said the substitute was a mere expression of opinion against any member of the House who indorses the Helper book, or is willing to promulgate traitorous doctrines. He said this substitute had found its way into the New-York *Herald*, and repeated that this substitute was the result of a Committee of Conference.

Mr. CLARK expressed his astonishment that any friends of his should have thus acted on his resolution, without consulting him. He had no hand in this proposition. He had never heard of it except in the New-York *Herald*. He would not say he had contempt, but that he cared very little for it.

Mr. HARRIS supposed it was furnished to the Press by the members who drafted the resolutions.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) wished to know how the Committee was formed.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina. (Am.,) said he had handed the paper to Mr. HARRIS. There were ten gentlemen who met to consult, and the substitute was made up of all opinions except those from the Republican Party. The meeting was for good and peace. They came to a unanimous vote on the substitute, which was not binding on anybody.

Mr. CLARK wanted to know who made the arrangements. He intended to lay bare all attempts to dodge the question, and bring gentlemen up fairly and squarely on his resolution.

Mr. GILMER said that if Mr. CLARK intimated that by this substitute the design was to cover up anything or any party, he did him gross injustice, and indulged in a delusion.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) remarked that it would be recollected he had proposed a Committee, to be composed of various parties. He had asked some of his associates whether they had their consent. The Democrats were represented by Messrs. ROBINSON, MCREA, CRAWFORD and himself; the Southern Opposition by Messrs. HILL, MALLORY, ETHERIDGE and GILMER, and the Anti-Lecomptonites by Mr. CLARK, of New-York, and Mr. RIGGS. Mr. ADRAIN was asked to attend, but did not do so, being unwell, but saying he would meet the Committee on Monday morning. There was but one copy of the resolution, and all present agreed to consult their respective friends, in order to secure their support. It was understood that the proceedings were not to be made public. He did not know how they got out. He knew there was no place where a black cat could be concealed. [Laughter.] He knew that during caucusses there were men lying down in the galleries listening, and then publishing the proceedings, but there were none in the room where the meeting was held except the Committee. He was astonished the next day to see the proceedings in the *Herald*. The substitute which had been subject to debate read as follows:

Whereas, The agitation of the Slavery question is productive of no good, but of evil to the whole country, its further discussion ought to be discountenanced by the whole House; therefore,

Resolved, That no man who has recommended, and still insists on, and does not now disown, the doctrines expressed in the extracts which have been read from HELPER's *Impending Crisis*, and who is not opposed to the further agitation of the Slavery question, is fit to be Speaker of this House.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) briefly explained his motives for attending the Committee, and said he wanted Mr. CLARK's resolution voted on.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said that, although the Committee was a self-constituted one, every man there was prepared to pronounce his condemnation of the atrocity, intolerance and proscriptive character of HELPER's book.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) in replying, remarked that the gentleman had said he represented himself there. This was strictly true.

Mr. CLARK replied that he never stated anything but the truth.

Mr. ADRAIN said that Mr. CLARK did show him the resolution, and he gave his assent to it.

Mr. CLARK replied he would not have said so for the Capitol full of gold, for it was a confidential conversation which drew such a statement from the gentleman of New-Jersey. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. ADRIAN rejoined he would scorn to violate the confidence reposed in him by his friend from New-York.

Mr. CLARK said every gentleman knew that it was not necessary to show the resolution to the Republicans, for as a party they had not sense enough to vote for it.

Mr. MCRAE of Mississippi, (Dem.,) as one of the Consultation Committee, was speaking on the subject, when he was interrupted by

Mr. HASKIN of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) who was asked whether his colleague (Mr. CLARK) had agreed to support the proposition to vote down Mr. HICKMAN's motion to correct the Journal?

There was so much confusion at this time that the language used could not be accurately noted, but it was something like the following:

Mr. MCRAE could not answer now, but would, when he got through, give way for the question.

Mr. HASKIN repeated his interrogatory; when,

Mr. CLARK said, excitedly, to Mr. MCRAE, "That's none of my colleague's business."

Great confusion.

Mr. HASKIN, still on the floor, spoke in a loud tone, saying he wanted to show in what position his colleague stood. His colleague claimed to be an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, but had been circus riding.

There were loud and repeated cries of "Order! take your seat!"

The disorder increasing, a member nervously called for the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Many members rose to their feet, and some rushed to the main aisle, near which Mr. HASKIN was standing.

The voice of Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) was heard amid the calls for order and the noise of the Clerk's hammer, saying, "Whenever there are personal grievances they should be settled out of the House."

Cries of "Order! order! Order!"

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (near the side of Mr. HASKIN,) claimed the right to the floor at the Clerk's hands.

The excitement constantly increased until every one seemed to be apprehensive of personal collisions. Mr. KEITT advanced to the main aisle and continued to talk, as did Mr. COBB and others. A number of members were speaking at the same time, the Clerk meanwhile smartly rapping with the gavel.

Hisses from the floor and galleries, and loud cries of order from all sides of the House, added to to the general tumult. The hissing and cries of "Take your seat" continued, and the Clerk's rappings were frequently repeated. Soon the Sergeant-at-Arms advanced, displaying his mace of office and commanding the peace. Soon quiet was partially restored.

Mr. HARRIS, of Marylald, claimed the floor.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Independent,) objected to all proceedings till order was secured.

The Clerk requested gentlemen to take their seats, and the request was complied with.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) wished to say that when next he came to the House he would bring his double-barreled shot-gun with him. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, was astonished at his friend from Louisiana. It seemed that the gentleman was disposed to make game of the House. [Laughter.] The very best evidence that gentlemen could give of their own self-respect and dignified demeanor, was to organize the body and show that these excitements can be quieted as happily as they arise, and can never again be renewed on this floor. [Applause.] They should conduct themselves as the dignified representatives of a dignified people. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.)—Will the gentleman give way?

Mr. HARRIS—I will not. He (HARRIS) then asked a question of Mr. HICKMAN, who replied that he was willing to dispose of all the pending propositions, without debate, or he was willing to withdraw his proposition if gentlemen thought an organization could thereby be advanced.

Mr. HARRIS asked whether Mr. STEVENS would withdraw his pending point of order.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) replied that he was willing to take a vote on it instantly, and on all the pending propositions, without further debate.

Mr. WINSLOW moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, exclaimed, "Never, till the House vote on my resolution."

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, remarked that he would hereafter present the substitute agreed on by the Committee for Mr. CLARK's resolution.

Mr. CLEMENS, as a member of the Virginia delegation, said he hoped never again to witness such a scene as that of to-day, either in public or in private. He was standing four feet from Mr. HASKIN, and when the latter addressed his colleague, (Mr. HORACE F. CLARK) who had said, "It was none of his business," he saw Mr. HASKIN put his hand on his breast, and therefrom fell a revolver.

Here there was loud cries of "Order," "Order."

Mr. HARRIS of Maryland, said he did not yield the floor to Mr. CLEMENS.

Mr. HILL claimed the floor.

Mr. MORRIS of Illinois, (Dem.,) knew all the circumstances attending the disturbance, and hoped Mr. CLEMENS would not add fuel to the flame.

Various gentlemen here sprang to their feet, calling out, "Mr. Clerk," "Mr. Clerk," wishing to be recognized as entitled to the floor.

Mr. CLEMENS yielded to an appeal from Mr. MILLSON saying, as he took his seat, that Mr. HASKIN should be held politically responsible for his conduct.

Mr. HILL of Georgia, (Am.,) explained his agency in the Committee which prepared the substitute.

Mr. HASKIN rose, saying that he regretted the scene which had taken place.

Mr. BURNETT of Kentucky, (Dem.,) would object to the gentleman proceeding unless he would say he would not indulge in personal reflections.

Mr. HASKIN replied that he did not so intend. The gentleman from Virginia had alluded to the fact that a fiream had fallen on the floor. It was due to truth to say that about the time he was talking somewhat excitedly in reference to the harsh and unjust remarks by his colleague a pistol in his breast pocket accidentally fell to the floor. No man who knew him believed he could use a pistol except in an honorable way. He regretted that this accident had occurred. He put the pistol in his pocket last night about 12 o'clock to protect himself, if necessary, for he resided in the neighborhood of English Hill, where outrages have been committed, and he wanted to feel secure in going home. Until he came to Washington he never thought it necessary to be armed. He did not carry a pistol for any purpose here but for his protection while passing through this sometimes violent city. He had seen occasions when, to protect himself from insult, it was necessary to carry arms. When the House should become organized he would ask as a pledge of honor to the country that no firearms be brought here.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania (Dem.,) and others exclaimed, "Why not now?"

Mr. HASKIN resumed. He could assure gentlemen that the falling of the pistol was accidental. Therefore, when it was said that he either drew or attempted to draw a pistol, that is stated which is not within the pale of the truth. He would never use a pistol unless he was unjustly assailed.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, being satisfied that the remarks made by him were discourteous and led to this excitement, desired simply to say that he ought not to have used the languge he did, but that the question which his colleague addressed to Mr. MCRAE was on a subject about which he had no business to inquire.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Rhode Island, (Dem.,) as a member of the Committee, expressed his surprise that its proceedings, which which were designed to be private, should find their way into the public prints.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.,) in a good spirit alluded to the exciting scenes of the day. Such things would sometimes occur, and proposed, now that general peace prevailed, that the House adjourn.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said, believing Mr. SHERMAN to be a man of fairness and candor, he interpreted his reply to Mr. MILLSON, several weeks ago, as a full and distinct avowal of the sentiments of HELPER's book, and had so stated it; but if he (VALLANDIGHAM) had misunderstood him, and if Mr. SHERMAN had intended to day that any doubt should exist as to the character and extent of that disavowal, he did not desire him to be bound by his (VALLANDIGHAM's) statement. Adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERIES—PROFILE OF COL. FORNEY—THE PENNSYLVANIA MEMBERS—THE DEBATE OF WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

Col. FORNEY is here, laboring actively for the adoption of HICKMAN as the Republican candidate. It is not likely, however, that he will be successful—the Republicans, though wavering a few days since, having again apparently made up their minds to adhere to their first choice. It is the very reverse of truth that FORNEY wishes to put a spider in HICKMAN's dumpling. On the contrary, the Colonel says he would hail HICKMAN's election as the highest possible indorsement of that course which the *Press* has followed.

FORNEY is a well-built, brown-haired man, a little over the average height, about 43 or 45 years of age, and with a large head in which vitativenes and self-resolve are the leading characteristics. His forehead is full and round—his beard of a russet-gray, only shaved above the mouth; and his dark, bead-like eyes are given a sleepless, ever-alarmed and ever-vigilant expression by the want of any eye-brow lines to span off the florid forehead from the florid face. In this respect, he recalls the "lidless dragon-eyes" described in one of the earlier odes of COLERIDGE. Himself a candidate for Clerk, he professes to care nothing for the office, and would gladly resign all prospect of individual promotion for the sake of seeing his principles, in the person of JOHN HICKMAN, seated in the Speaker's Chair. The ex-Clerk of the House has many friends here, and should JOHN SHERMAN be elected, it is likely that the same combination will appoint Col. FORNEY Clerk.

This morning the floor was obtained by GEORGE W. SCRANTON, of Pennsylvania, a new Republican member, who produced a formidable brief of manuscript, which he unrolled and commenced to read. He is a tall, handsomely-shaped man of about forty, bald on top of the head, and with English side-whiskers of an auburn color, forming a fringe on each side of long, thin features, aquiline, but wholly destitute of force. He would appear to belong to the class of eminent respectability—those who go through life on oiled wheels, traversing the old roads, and without any machinery in their carriages to repair a sudden break-down. There may be business tact and quickness in the high, narrow forehead and thin face; but while the gentleman would probably be able to take care of his notes on the day they fell due, it is a puzzle to think what misdirection of natural talents, or what dearth of talkers in the city of his residence and home, should have pitchforked him into Congress. He has now been reading for more than half an hour, but the only words of his lecture which have floated up to this height are, "If my voice could reach:"—and there the harangue died away into an inaudible muttering. The Republicans, however, on the floor who can hear it, seem to think it good.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, then rose to glorify his own State, "sitting on her mountains, crowned with an iron diadem, and with the smoke of her furnaces steaming up like incense round her feet." He declared his State true to the Union, and repelled the imputation of cowardice thrown out by GARTRELL, of Georgia, yesterday. "Through all the free white men of Pennsylvania rolls the unconquerable flood of Anglo-Saxon courage," said Mr. CAMPBELL—an assertion which may or may not be indorsed by the Teutonic, Belgic and Milesian masses forming the immense majority of citizens in the Keystone State. CAMPBELL is a fine speaker, and his appearance indicates the consciousness of strength. Above the middle height, sinewy, broad-shouldered, and rather short in the neck, Mr. CAMPBELL has a fair-colored, sharp face, opal-tinted eyes, a forehead bumped and indented in all directions with various mental developments, plentiful brown hair of the crispy, wool-pattern, and nostrils of the muscular kind a little resembling those of GROW, his colleague. His voice is a high baritone, evidently accustomed to the strain of addressing large assemblages; and he talks fluently, with good emphasis—chiefly addressing himself to the productive, agricultural, and mineral statistics of his State, in reply to GARTRELL'S ridiculous assertion, made yesterday, that "one cotton crop of Georgia would more than purchase the whole of Pennsylvania." This morning Mr. GARTRELL explains his statement, by saying that he *intended* to have said that "one cotton crop of Georgia would purchase more arms than the whole North could manufacture."

JAMES L. PUGH, of Alabama, then took the floor, and curiosity was felt to hear him, from the fact that he is regarded as one of the most extreme Disunionists. He is a rather tall and large man, apparently of the pure Saxon type, with a fair, beardless face, large blue eyes, features a little aquiline, and with a high, broad, and capacious forehead, shaded round the sides and top with light sandy hair—short enough and brushed close enough to show the perfect shape of the head. His speech, which he reads, is thoroughly philosophic in its own way, showing complete study of the subject, and going as far as the solar system to find analogies for what he considers the true plan of human government. His speech has the advantage of evident thought and patient elaboration of materials; he is a practical, theoretical and philosophical secessionist. First, he declares Negro Slavery a blessing in every conceivable sense, of inestimable value to all concerned; and then adds that the "Union is the coil of the anaconda" round the blessing so eulogized. He is sick, he says, of "psalm-singing to the glory of the Union," and insists that HELPER and BROWN are the true exponents of the Republican creed. Towards the conclusion, following in the wake of Senator MASON and all other Secessionists, he pitches in, rough-and-tumble, against the Territorial policy of Judge DOUGLAS. His voice is good, with rather a high ring in it; and he reads fluently, with a clear appreciation of his own argument and its force of expression.

To judge from the speech made by Mr. COBB, of the same State, several weeks ago, Mr. PUGH, we are glad to believe, is very far from representing the true public sentiment of Alabama. The Union has no more loyal champion on the floor than Mr. COBB, and there are few of the old Southern members who exercise more conservative weight. With certain very marked peculiarities of manner in his delivery, his matter is always earnest and suggestive; and the fact that he has defeated Senators CLAY and JERE CLEMENS, when those gentlemen ran against him in his own district, many years ago, must be sufficient evidence of his representative character and popularity. This parenthesis and Mr. PUGH's speech being finished together, the Clerk now begins to call the roll for the first vote of the day. It is evident that Mr. PUGH is regarded as having made a hit—dozens of the Southern men crowding around him to congratulate, and so forth—prominent amongst whom may be noticed CRAWFORD, of Georgia, LAMAR, of Mississippi, and PRYOR, of Virginia,—the two last named being amongst the most rising young men on the Democratic side.

The roll being called, it is found that JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of Albany, and JOHN COCHRANE are absent without pairs. Upon this SAMUEL R. CURTIS, of Iowa, proposes that REYNOLDS be paired off as a Republican with COCHRANE, who continues too ill to attend. This brings up THOMAS J. BARR to protest against the evident injustice of such a proposition, and a sharp colloquy ensues, which is finally terminated by the offer of CHARLES DELANO, of Massachusetts, to pair off with Mr. COCHRANE, in return for a pair furnished by COCHRANE to DELANO last week, when the latter was sick.

GOV. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, who is talked of as a possible successor to SHERMAN, has not spoken, as yet, this session, but seems to do a good deal of business, floating around in private conversation with Republicans and Americans. With a tall, large, boned and commanding figure, short, rusty gray hair, a drooping nose, beardless cheeks, good-humored gray eyes, shaggy gray eye-brows, and a mouth with a good deal of quiet pleasantry in its corners, he, in some respects, resembles Gen. HOUSTON, and also has a likeness, more especially at a distance, to Gen. SCOTT. Not so brisk on his feet as he was some years ago, the elderly Governer now and then reminds one of an old-fashioned seventy-four attempting to manœuvre in a small harbor. He is unwieldy, but in good proportion—not quick to turn, but with a heavy broadside when he comes to bear. It seems probable that, should the Republicans nominate him, his record as a first-class, time-out-of-mind Henry Clay Whig would secure him the South American vote,—or, at least, sufficient of it to elect, headed by WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland.

The vote on the National side has been very scattering, and shows as the result: for SHERMAN, 108; for ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, 81; for JOHN A. GILMER, 19; and the rest scattering. Total number of votes 221; necessary to a choice, 111—leaving SHERMAN still three votes short of an election. WARREN WINSLOW then moves a second vote, and follows this by also moving the previous question, to cut off debate. This vote is now going on, but the result can hardly be known in time for this letter. It can produce no change, except perhaps the return of the twenty-three South Americans to their own candidate. This is specially indicated by the fact that ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, of Virginia, who lately nominated Gen. MILLSON, a Democrat, has just cast his vote again for JOHN A. GILMER, explaining at the time that until his vote will elect, he shall not hereafter go outside his own party for a candidate. This makes it clear to every one that we are no nearer an organization to-day than we were four weeks ago, and that nothing but the accidental, designed or unavoidable absence of three Democrats can give a speedy solution to this problem. GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, then rose to place the responsibility on the South Americans; and thereupon a sharp, exciting and very ridiculous controversy sprang up, in which CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, ADRAIN, of New-Jersey and HORACE F. CLARK were the chief participants on one side, and Mr. HOUSTON on the other. The scene is very curious, and the galleries are convulsed with laughter. The mail closes, however, and the scene must be reserved. It has been one of the drollest we have seen here. NOBODY.

From Another Correspondent.

THE HEALTH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS—PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

The health of Judge DOUGLAS was never better than at present, and his friends are in the highest spirits. The ridiculous attempts of the *Herald* to convert a fit of dyspepsia into a serious attack of gout, only show to what extremes that wretched paper is prepared to go in its efforts to injure the only man who can carry the Democratic banner to victory in the next election. It is now thoroughly understood and recognized here that the *Herald* means to come out in a few weeks for NATHANIEL P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, as the Republican candidate. All the indications are in this direction, and positive information points to the same result.

The fact that Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE has at length thrown off the mask, and practically taken the field as a candidate, and the favorite of the Administration, will do great service to Judge DOUGLAS. Heretofore the Administration, favoring and promising aid to every aspirant who would aid it to "kill off DOUGLAS," has managed to keep up the private feuds and ambitions of various sections at war with the Illinois statesmen; but now, when BRECKINRIDGE is the man to whom all others are to be sacrificed, the various candidates from the various States will have less interest, and already evince less wish, to assist in the attempt against our "Little Giant."

The news from Ohio and Illinois—the Conventions in both States having instructed in favor of Judge DOUGLAS by name—is regarded as most cheering; and already the most prominent Southern men assembled here are ready to admit that "with no other candidate than DOUGLAS can a sufficient number of the Northern States be carried." All the threats formerly uttered by the partisans of other candidates, to the effect that various Southern States would not support DOUGLAS if nominated, are now admitted to be drivel; and while Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas are already almost prepared to demand him as their *first* choice, he will certainly be the second choice, if not the first, of Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. Every day brings in fresh accessions from the South, and those Representatives who announced some months ago that they could not support DOUGLAS, even if regularly nominated, have already received intimations of popular opinion from their respective constituencies which have caused them to alter their tune.

Much is expected from the Douglas organization in New-York, and it is hoped that soon the Judge will be able to make a visit to the people of the Empire City. At present, while matters of such importance are pending in the Senate, he cannot leave; but whenever released from the pressure of these, he means to relax by a couple of weeks spent in ease and pleasant intercourse amongst his many friends in your City. J.

FURTHER FROM CHILI.

The Case of Dr. Trevitt—The Araucanian War—Miscellaneous Facts and Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Monday, Dec. 28, 1859.

Regarding the question at issue between this Government and that of the United States, growing out of the dismissal of Dr. TREVITT, late Consul, the last dispatch from Washington was a note from the Secretary of State "asking that the Consul be restored" to his office, and adding that if it were not done, the President of the United States would refer the matter to Congress. This sounds like a menace; and hence it may not be out of place to rehearse the facts once more.

In the civil conflict, now apparently ended, an attempt was made in February last to capture the Governor's palace and the Custom-house, and, if possible, to take the town. At mid-day a mob assembled. Scores of young men, armed with muskets and revolvers, appeared suddenly in the streets. They fired to the right and left. They broke into the Custom-house and obtained fire-arms for the lower populace. They brought turpentine, and pouring it on the doors of the palace set fire to the building.

It was in every sense of the word just as much a mob as when the Plug Uglies appeared in Washington, and Mr. BUCHANAN ordered them to be fired on.

The troops speedily dispersed these people and put an end to the affair. Some were killed, some captured, and some secreted themselves.

It was soon after rumored that a number of these misguided men were secreted in the American Hospital, in which the Consul resided. And, on the fourth day, a subaltern of police, over-zealous in his vocation, entered these premises by scaling a division wall, to see who were there,—supposing he might capture the insurgents, if any he should find. He found one. But the Consul's lady would not consent to the capture, at least till she could send for her husband. To this the officer consented and waited. At the same time he wrote the Governor a note, stating where he was and what he had found; who answered him that he must leave the place instantly and apologize for the intrusion.

But, ere this answer reached the officer, the Consul had arrived, and very indignant at finding soldiers about his door and the officer inside, he laid hold on him—had a revolver brought—took away his sword—then heard his explanation—took wine with him—(the officer says)—returned him his sword and let him go.

The same evening the Consul wrote the Governor a note, stating and complaining of this outrage; which certainly cannot be justified, since this subaltern had no written order to warrant his intrusion.

The next day, however, officers were sent with armed policemen, and a polite note requesting the Consul to give up the insurgents harbored in his dwelling. He asked for delay. This being refused, he consented to expostulate with his guests, who he said were armed, and intended to make resistance. He reported that they would not surrender. Search was then made for them, on which the Consul extended a formal protest against the armed force entering his premises, by order of the Governor.

The following day the Government canceled Dr. TREVITT's *exequatur*, on account of his opposition to this capture, and his protest against it.

Some of his countrymen sustained him, confounding the events of the fourth and fifth days, while others thought he had acted very injudiciously.

Now the *exequatur*, thus canceled, Gen. CASS asks should be restored, which would be for the Chilian Government to exonerate Dr. TREVITT, and pronounce itself in the wrong. But, *mutatis mutandis*, would Mr. CASS have consented to a similar restoration if a Chilian, or any other Consul, had harbored six or eight Plug-Uglies, warned the policemen the fifth day that they were still in arms, protested formally against a force coming to arrest them, by order of the chief magistrate of the district, and in consequence had his *exequatur* canceled? I think I see him breaking his sword a second time rather than do it!

That an error was committed by that police officer in coming in without a proper order, is evident enough, but let the proper apology be demanded for that, and not demand something else instead of it. Let an apology for the intrusion be claimed, and that the officer be reprimanded.

But to ask that Dr. TREVITT be exonerated when he has committed a graver error, because a second Lieut. of Police had committed another, is asking that he be pronounced blameless, when he clearly was to blame, and ought to have known his position and duty better.

If this Government has any respect for its own honor, and any regard, in fact, for truth, I see not how they can, by receding, so exonerate him; and am sorry that, through injudicious diplomacy, the American Government should be found asking what it would not grant in similar circumstances, and what many Americans, longest resident here, would and do sustain the Chilian Government in declining to grant.

Letters have been written from this place to Panama, as well as to Lima, for publication in the papers, charging the disapproval of Dr. TREVITT's course to private hostility on the part of individuals, but the real ground of disapproval was and is, that his policy was erroneous, and, if well meant, yet ill advised. It was calculated to endanger the public peace, as also to embroil instead of protecting those interests of international amity which it belonged to him to foster. The majority of those who condemn him and sustain the Chilian Executive had never a word of personal difference with him. But we do see that these fellows who are ever going in for revolutions in those countries, to carry out their own mad dreams, are the curse and bane of them: and we know that an American Consul does wrong when he allows his house to be their castle or his official position their ægis of protection, and we think it right to say so.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1859.

The most important item of news relating to the last two weeks comes from the Indian frontier. The Araucanos occupy a large portion of the soil of Chili. Their domain commences about 40 miles south of Concepçion, and thence extends to Chiloé, excepting the coast, which, for the most part, though little settled, is under the control of the Government. These aborigines are fierce, of uncertain number, and very troublesome neighbors. Some say that they can put 30,000 warriors in the field; and some reckon their force at a still higher figure. However, I do not dream they can do anything of the kind. They are good horsemen; but their only weapon is a long lance of reed and some rude slings.

On the 21st inst. they attacked the town of Aranco, at the southern extremity of the bay of that name. They numbered 1,500. The town had been garrisoned and contained 300 soldiers. The Indians were very daring, rushing with their lances on the infantry, who were thus able to shoot them down like dogs. They lost upwards of a hundred killed, among whom were some Caciques. A son of one of the leading chiefs was made prisoner. The Government troops are said not to have lost a single man.

The Indians retired, but it is supposed their intention was to recruit their forces and renew the attack. Accordingly, additional forces are going forward to be prepared for them.

There are said to be a number of Chilians among them, inciting them to make this attack on the peaceful inhabitants of the frontier settlements. VIDELA and SILVA are names often mentioned in this infamous and inhuman connection.

The Government would gladly take hold of the Indians to reduce them, were it not for apprehensions lest the disaffected, at various points of the Republic, may lift again the banner of revolt.

At present, political quiet seems to be restored, although of late the troops quartered in this town have been sleeping on their arms at night, the authorities having received information that something was intended. Any movement will be put down, as the Government force is strong, but not without sacrifice of life.

The Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, Don JERONIMO URMENETA, has just come down from the capital. His brother also has returned from a yacht excursion to Tahiti. It has been rumored that Col. SAAVEDRA, who is now Governor of this province, would be sent south against the Indians. This was the plan, but it has been relinquished. He is a very acceptable officer, and his name a guarantee for public order.

LAS HERAS, LUJAN, and LARA had arrived at Mendoza, banished from Chili for sedition. GODOY, formerly editor of the *Mercurio*, had also arrived there from Europe. On the 5th instant, two men, MONTES and ACEAZ, were sentenced to be excuted near Copiapo, for mutiny on the 4th of January last.

The Delirio silver mine, at Chañarcillo, Copiapo, was yielding abundantly. The last breaking out was calculated at 12,000 marks, and so worth $120,000. The Dolores, first, and the Constancia, report a rich yield also. The Descubridora is not doing so well. On the whole, the mines are doing much better than they were.

Don MANUEL CARVALLO will sail in a few days for France, as Chilian Minister. He is also to present the Chile side of the question referred to the King of Belgium by this country and the United States, growing out of the capture on the Coast of Peru, in 1821, of certain property as Spanish, which is claimed to have belonged to American citizens.

M. PISSIS, geologist, with various assistants, leaves in this steamer for Coquimbo, to make a geological survey of that Province. It is proposed to survey and map out the whole Republic.

Mr. F. D. ATHERTON, of the firm of LORING & Co., long resident in this city, leaves to-morrow with his family for San Francisco.

The United States ship *Lancaster*, steam propeller, sailed for Panama on the 21st inst.

The Chilian man-of-war brig *Ancud* was sold recently at auction for $5,000. She was built here five years ago, and has cost enormously—enough to have bought a first-rate vessel in England or New-York.

Mr. WILLIAM WADDINGTON has resigned his office as Judge in the Consulado Comercial. J. M. DAMASO CRUZ has been appointed in his stead.

The Chilian ship *Matias Coasino* has arrived from New-York, bringing a part of the crew of the *Manuel Montt*, wrecked on the coast of Brazil.

The American line of coaches for Santiago (six horses) is now owned by MCGILL & Co. They make daily trips, seven days in the week, leaving at 4 A. M.

All creditors of URIAH RUSSELL, of Nantucket, who died in August last at Telcahuano, are called on to present their claims in a notice just published. He left as heirs designated in his will three days before death, "two sons, who reside with his wife, Mrs. ELIZABETH COFFIN, at Nantucket."

GIDEON A. POWELL, an American also, I understand, died recently in this town.

The creditors of DURAN & Co. are notified that a dividend of 50 per cent. on their claims is ready for payment.

The American ship *Princess* has just sailed for San Francisco, with a cargo of coal.

Some one has recently asked a patent for fabricating champagne from the wines of this country.

Don JUAN BRUNER has been appointed surgeon in the garrison of Valparaiso, with a salary of $900.

The Governor, under the General Banking law, has chartered a new Bank in Santiago, called "The Bank of Chile," for discounts and deposits alone. There are no proper Banks of issue allowed.

A person named JAMES WALKER has petitioned the City Council for leave to supply the city with gas, averring that he can do it on better terms and afford a better article than the present company does.

Quicksilver from the mines of California (New-Idria) is advertised for sale here by CROSS & Co.

Mr. CHARLES HEMANWAY, of HEMANWAY & Co., goes passenger to New-York, *via* Panama, by the British mail steamer to-morrow.

The Second-mate of the American ship *Chariot of Fame*, WM. CROWELL, was taken up for trial on the 22d inst., for firing a pistol at a boat coming to the ship's side. The boat was bringing off a seaman belonging to the ship. CROWELL, in his examination, declared: That he did not aim at the persons in the boat, but at the water; that he did not know if the pistol was loaded or not; that he did not know that a sailor belonging to the ship was in the boat; and, finally, that he took this step to intimidate shore people from coming to induce the crew to desert. In vew of this complete defence, (which even brings to mind the Western lawyer's argument in the Kettle case,) the Judge decided that CROWELL had only aimed to frighten the people in the boat, and that the imprisonment he had suffered during the trial, together with a fine for discharging firearms in the harbor, would be punishment enough. On this he was discharged.

In this connection, I may add, there is a great degree of recklessness on board American ships in the use of brass knuckles, firearms, belaying pins, &c. Our captains and mates are attaining an unenviable notoriety for savageness and cruelty in this respect. SOUTH PACIFIC.

Later from the River Plate.

BUENOS AYRES RE-ENTERING THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION—THE TREATY OF PEACE—MANIFESTO OF GEN. URQUIZA.

We have received, by the bark *Sarah A. Mickels*, Montevideo papers of the 15th November. Peace has been concluded, and the treaty ratified between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederacy.

The text of the treaty is published in *La Republica* of Montevideo, of Nov. 15. The most important points are as follows:

ART. I. Buenos Ayres acknowledges herself an integral part of the Argentine Confederation, and verifies her incorporation therein by taking the solemn oath of the National Constitution.

Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 provide for the meeting of a convention to examine the Constitution and provide for various political wants of Buenos Ayres. The reforms sought by this provisional convention will be referred to the Government of the Argentine Confederation.

ART. 6. While affairs in regard to these reforms are undecided, Buenos Ayres shall maintain diplomatic relations with no power whatever.

Article 10 provides that all the previous difficulties between Buenos Ayres and the Confederation shall be officially forgotten, and no inhabitant of Buenos Ayres shall suffer confiscation or be at all molested for his past political opinions and actions. This is equivalent to a general amnesty.

Article 12 provides that the people of Buenos Ayres shall at once proceed to the election of their representatives to the General Government.

Article 13 provides for the reappointment of all the officers of the Buenos Ayres army to the offices they held before the Province left the Confederation.

The remaining articles (there are sixteen in all) are devoted to diplomatic relations with Paraguay.

The treaty was signed at San José de Flores on the 10th of November.

A grand *Te Deum* was sung at Buenos Ayres in honor of the event, and the happy consummation of peace.

Gen. URQUIZA has addressed to the people of Buenos Ayres a manifesto congratulating them upon the close of hostilities, and urging the people of the Argentine Confederation to remain firm and united. He asks the people of Buenos Ayres to respect his authority, and assures them of his regard for their true interests. He exhorts them to remain in the Confederacy, and salutes them as brethren.

On the 11th of November the Chamber of Representatives authorized the Executive power to ratify the peace concluded on the 10th between the State of Buenos Ayres and the President of the Argentine Confederation.

A steam vessel was dispatched from Buenos Ayres to notify the contending fleets of the conclusion of peace, and the consequent cessation of hostilities.

Interesting from Japan.

THE MISSION OF THE FRIGATE POWHATAN—THE JAPAN EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES—PARTIES IN JAPAN—THE CITY OF JEDDO, &C.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

JEDDO, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1859.

You and your readers have been apprised long since, that, according to a provision in the treaty concluded by Mr. HARRIS between the United States and Japan in June, 1858, two Japanese Commissioners were to be sent to Washington in a national vessel, and at the expense of the United States, the object being to make a good impression upon the Japanese upon their first introduction into the comity of nations, and with whom the United States are destined to conduct an important commerce through the enterprise of our countrymen in California and Oregon. It was conditional in the treaty that the Commissioners should leave Japan on the 22d day of February; and as rumors were rife, and universally credited, that the Japanese would never fulfill the condition, it was necessary for Commodore TATNALL to visit Jeddo, and ascertain to a certainty whether the Commissioners would be ready to go at the appointed time, as also to urge an earlier day for their departure, in case they should go, since so much expense would be incurred, and discomfort experienced, by the officers and crew of the *Powhatan*, should their long-cherished hopes be blasted. For these reasons, leaving Shanghai Sept. 17, we cast anchor before the great and unknown City of Jeddo, Wednesday, Oct. 5, having stopped a few days at Nagasaki.

Having spent some days under the hospitable roof of Mr. HARRIS, I have learned all the particulars respecting the Commissioners and their future movements. There are two parties in Japan—the Progressives and Old Fogies; the men who are attached to the institutions, the customs and the non-intercourse policy of their fathers; and others who see advantages in commerce and intercourse with other nations, or else think it is better to yield gracefully to circumstances, and freely do what they soon must do from necessity. The Emperor is always a mere cypher, and now is a boy only 16 years old, but in fact as important and influential as other Emperors, however venerable the age they attained. A Council of six members is selected from the hereditary princes, of whom there are 360, who are to the Japanese government very much what the House of Commons is to the English. The Emperor may select his Council of State from these *Daimais*, or princes, and they may pursue the course they please, but unless it also pleases the Daimias, and they refuse to sanction it, the Emperor is obliged to dismiss them and appoint others. When the treaty was proposed it encountered violent opposition in the Council, though it was finally sanctioned; while the majority of the Princes denounced it on all occasions, some of them declaring, as they touched their hands to the two swords which every one always carries, that it would be better to perish manfully, standing by the sacred institutions and policy of their fathers, than to open their beautiful and happy country to foreign nations, of whom they needed nothing, as centuries of seclusion had shown, when they had whatever immaterial things their wants required, and, besides, uninterrupted peace and safety. The Emperor, like Queen VICTORIA, was obliged to succumb to the tempest his Ministers had raised, and, dismissing them, appoint a new Board from the opposite party. Opposed, as the new Cabinet is, to the policy of the treaty, they feel obliged to observe it, which is a circumstance highly in commendation of their integrity; and when Mr. HARRIS inquired of them, the other day, at the request of Com. TATNALL, whether the two Commissioners would proceed to the United States under his flag, they replied that two new Commissioners had just been appointed, who would certainly be ready to embark at the specified time, but not sooner.

At first, 81 persons of different classes had been appointed to accompany them, of whom two were censors, or, in other words, *spies* upon the Commissioners, two lieutenant-governors, eight generals and colonels, two interpreters, or Japanese, who can speak Dutch, and perhaps some little English, two physicians, and forty servants. Mr. HARRIS told them that American taste and etiquette are unlike Japanese, and that even our greatest men had no retinue; so large a suite would, therefore, in no measure contribute to the honor of the Commissioners, but probably, on the contrary, would be an annoyance and disadvantage to them. They informed Mr. HARRIS that they had struck off ten from the list, and we earnestly hope that there will be a still greater *reductio ab absurdo*. Great inconveniences will of course be experienced by us in furnishing the necessary rooms and accommodations for so large an accession to our numbers, and especially when some will be of the highest rank, and therefore require special attention and conveniences; while all speak an unknown language, and are so unlike to ourselves in dress, in food and in manners. The Japanese, however, are distinguished for simplicity of manners, and simplicity with neatness in dress, and simplicity in diet; and we hope to make a pleasant voyage with them across the Pacific to Panama, where they will cross the Isthmus and take passage in a vessel provided by the Government. In the meantime we shall be making our way around the Horn, and hope for a pleasant reunion with our Japanese friends on our own soil. May our country prove to be as interesting to them as theirs has been to us.

Leaving Jeddo in a few days, we shall run down to Shanghai and Hong Kong, and having taken in coal and provisions, return to this port, and, making all the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Japanese dignitaries and attendants, be ready to take a last farewell of Japan and its unequaled scenery on Feb. 22, *at the first gleam of morning*. We now seek the *rising* and not the *setting* sun.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Dissatisfaction with the Straight Republican Nominations—From Whence it Comes—A Strong Conservatism Prevalent—Abolitionism Repudiated—Will there Ever be a Consolidated Opposition—Necessity of Deliberation—Meeting of the General Assembly.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Jan. 9, 1860.

Ever since the first announcement of the radical nomination for Governor by the recent State Convention, there has been an increasing feeling of dissatisfaction, and of determination not to support the nominee. From every quarter of the State there appears to continue an incoming protest against the usurpation of popular opinion by the Abolitionists, and it is evident that it will not long stay thus unjustly usurped, but will soon have gathered its strength and will appear in its free and uncontrolled expression. The nominations which were made by that Convention have already been partially discussed. The candidate for Governor is a Simon Pure Abolitionist and a wealthy and influential man, particularly so in his party. As a private citizen he is justly esteemed, and as a wholesale grocer stands at the head of the trade in this city. But his nomination for the office of the Chief Magistrate of the State, brings him into far different relations with public interests, and his radical and sectional views of politics are grossly obnoxious to the great mass of the people.

The objection to the nomination comes not only from the Democratic portion, (in fact they are exultant at the result,) but from the ranks of the pure Republicans, the Americans and the Conservatives of all shades of political opinion. The Providence *Journal*, generally and justly conceded to be a true and able organ of Republican sentiment in this State, has been very careful not to frankly and fully indorse the action of the recent Convention. While it recommends Mr. PADELFORD as the regular nominee of the Opposition Convention, it cautiously withholds any straight indorsement of his political claims or character. The tone of its articles has been to support the regular nomination, and now that the regular nomination is a man of ultra and Abolition sentiment, which it does not relish, it finds itself in an uncomfortable position. The Providence *Press*, an independent journal, comes out boldly against the nomination, and declares it "a purchased one:"

"Statements of the grossest character have been made to us, and although we are forced to believe enough of them to taint Mr. PADELFORD's nomination with so much corruption as renders his success in the Convention a dishonor instead of an honor, we have preferred to take the safe course of keeping inside of the special charges made against him. Our conviction is strong that money was paid, and other money offered to be paid, under circumstances that should make Mr. PADELFORD very much ashamed."

The *Press* further declares that the nomination is not an expression of the sentiment of the Republican Party. Other State papers, who have heretofore supported the Republican and American-Republican ticket, assert that it is an unjust nomination, and not the voice of the people. The universal disapprobation shows conclusively that the course of the Convention was unsatisfactory, and that the genuine feeling of the people is towards conservatism and consistency. In view of these things it is strongly contemplated calling a Citizens' Convention to rebuke this ascendancy of the Abolitionists, and to nominate a candidate for Governor who will more equally represent the views of the people.

The unfriendly feeling is so prevalent between the Conservatives and the Abolitionists, that it is a very dark picture which replies to the question, whether there will be a consolidated Opposition. The radical nomination for Governor is justly very unpalatable, and one which no patriotic community, anywhere, would sustain in ordinary times. But the present is such an important era in our political history, a period when a just and liberal concession is a virtue and a duty, a period when the safety and harmony of the nation is dependent upon the action of a resolute and concentrated force, that it is a serious question to entertain, how far we should allow local disaffections to intrude upon our sense of the justice which every citizen owes to his country, in this crisis of affairs. It behooves every one to ponder well the circumstances. The present election of Governor and the State ticket, will undoubtedly weigh a great influence in the electoral action of Rhode Island the coming Fall. Four electors are to be chosen to represent the State in the selection of the next President. If they are to be of the same stripe as the nominations just made, it will be an unfortuate vote that Rhode Island will cast in that election. If, on the other hand, the present nominations are resisted by the people, and a conservative Republican ticket elected, the influence will be changed for good, and electors will be chosen from men of fair minds of just and patriotic opinions, whose votes in the Electoral College will be devoted to such candidates as they honestly think will serve the people of all sections of the country with fearless justice, and will protect the laws and rights of each State in their Constitutional fulfillment.

I should have said that two of the number of the State ticket, the Secretary of State and General Treasurer, are American-Republicans. They were renominated. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General are of the ultra sentiment.

The General Assembly convene at the State-house to-morrow in accordance with law and custom. The session, it is supposed, will be a protracted and a very exciting one. Several important subjects are in the hands of Committees and members for presentation. HIPPARCHUS.

The Stone Land Grant.

SONORA VERSUS JECKER, TORRE & CO.—CAPTAINS STONE AND ISHAM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Public attention has recently been directed to the immense grant made by COMONFORT to the firm of JECKER, TORRE & Co., of the City of Mexico, of all the public lands in Sonora, Chihuahua, &c., for a consideration in money, and with the stipulation that said lands shall be surveyed by the said JECKER, TORRE & Co., and separated from the private lands.

The State Government of Sonora denies the authority of COMONFORT to make such a grant, and claims the public lands as the exclusive property of the estates wherein they are located. They state that, in forming the Confederation, certain powers were granted to the Federal Government by the independent States, but that the power of disposing of the public lands within their respective boundaries was *not* granted by them, but retained as one of their own sovereign rights. COMONFORT had no extraordinary powers conferred upon him, as there were upon SANTA ANNA when he disposed of Arizona to the United States. The Mexican Congress was not consulted by COMONFORT in the matter, and the sale was not ratified by that body; and now the State of Sonora justly says that, if COMONFORT held any such power, he could legally dispose of the whole Republic!

Here rests the dispute between the State of Sonora and Capt. STONE's surveying party, and our Government has not taken any measures to enforce the contract of JECKER, TORRE & Co., and it is difficult to conceive on what ground that firm, one a German by birth and a naturalized citizen of Mexico, and the other a Spaniard, can ask our troops and ships of war to move upon Sonora and enforce a contract declared by that State to be illegal.

The report that Commodore PORTER was about to bombard Guaymas is contradicted in the *Arizona Journal* of last week. This journal states that the Commodore and the Sonorians are on the best of terms—that Capt. STONE's party has been invited to return to Sonora, but "they would not be permitted to continue the survey." Thus the matter stands at the present moment.

In this defence of State rights Sonora stands not alone, as may be seen from the following, which has an important bearing on the question in dispute.

In consequence of an able document to the Mexican Congress in 1840 by JOSE MARIA LAFRAGUA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on "Colonization by foreigners," a directory of colonization was appointed to report to Congress on this important question. Their report appeared in 1850, and was a very short document. The following extract has an important bearing upon the subject:

"It is a well-known fact that, up to this time, the question of ownership to the public lands, (*terrenos baldios*,) and that of colonization, is still an unsettled point. Whether this belongs to the Federal Government or to the States, has not yet been decided by legislation, and no progress can be made before coming to a settlement thereof. We cannot dispose of lands if we do not know the owner of them, nor form colonies until it is ascertained whether the Federal Government or the States are legally entitled to organize and control them. In whatever way this question is settled, the ownership must first be established; and in consequence of this uncertainty, the Directory have been obliged to refuse all offers from colonists, and the granting of lands to emigrants."

With this I leave the question as far as Mexicans are concerned, but will add a few remarks relative to our own interests in the matter.

First—I consider such monster grants as creating powerful monopolies hostile to the true interests of the people, and opposed to the spirit of free institutions.

Second—I believe that if this contract is carried out, it will retard the progress of Sonora in the development of her mineral wealth, for an age to come. No one would be willing to invest money, or expend time, labor and energy, where a powerful company would claim the most important discoveries by virtue of their grant.

Third—It will augment the bitter feeling of the people against us, and deprive us of that social and commercial intercourse to which, as neighbors, we are entitled. ARIZONA.

JEFFERSON TERRITORY.

City Election—Charter Indorsed by the People—Disaffection of Office-seekers—Lager Bier—Opening Ball of Broadwell's Hotel—Mining News—Meteorology—Dueling—Drunkenness, &c.

DENVER, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859.

The election for city officers came off last Monday week. On the preceding Saturday an attempt had been made by the opponents of the Charter and the Provisional Government to crush both. A remonstrance was gotten up in the mountains by a few disaffected persons, who conceived that their *patriotism* had not been duly appreciated, to which, through misrepresentations, a large number of signatures had been obtained—a portion only of which were genuine. The arrival of this in the city caused quite a panic among a class who wish always to be on the popular side, and who were rather weak in the knees. This was taken advantage of by a number of candidates for office, who had become fearful of defeat, and on Sunday a conspicuous handbill was posted, publishing their withdrawal as candidates, and the fact that they had very suddenly discovered that the supporting of the Charter would not be for the best interests of the community. It is really laughable to see the readiness with which some people change their views and position. Notwithstanding the opposition, the Charter was indorsed by a large majority, and a full ticket elected under it. There was free treating at nearly all the bars in Auraria, to those who should vote against the Charter. Since the election, considerable opposition has been manifested, but it is supposed that the opposition will die out and that the City Government will be firmly established. The officers elect are for the most part as good as could be selected from the citizens of the city. That class of our people whose favorite employment is "imbibing," have recently been favored with an extension of their field of operations. Hitherto almost their entire attention has been devoted to Platte River water, diluted with tobacco and strychnine, and known by the names of "Old Rye Whisky," "Imported Brandy," &c. Recently a decoction known as "Lager Bier" has been introduced by the brewery of SOLOMON & Co., but as I am not a judge of the article, I will not attempt to say how largely fishberries enter into its composition, or whether the price of nut galls has been increased in the market on account of the manufacture.

The holidays have not been forgotten even here, located as we are in the midst of what a few years ago figured on the maps as the Great American Desert—and where a year ago prairie-dogs and wolves were far more numerous than men.

The grand opening ball at Broadwell's Hotel came off last Monday night. Mr. BROADWELL has spent some $12,000 in building and fitting it up, and has it so far completed that he is now able to accommodate the traveling public. The house is two stories high, 40 feet by 60, with an ell 60 feet more. Its exterior is plain; the interior, however, is far in advance of anything which could be expected in this country, and would do credit to many places in the East, which have been cities for the last twenty years. The hotel is finely carpeted, and the rooms papered and furnished in a style which does credit to its proprietor. When completed it will furnish lodgings for sixty, and set a table for as many more. The ball was a *recherché* affair. The company which assembled vied in richness of dress and elegance of taste and manners with the like gatherings among the *bon ton* of your own City. The tables were richly loaded with all the luxuries of a metropolis. The whole affair went off finely, and the measured tread of merry feet continued till a late hour. People who shall visit us early in the Spring and during the coming Summer, will find in Mr. BROADWELL a gentlemanly and obliging host, and in his house a pleasant home. I am confident he cannot fail to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public.

A large number of tunnels are now being worked in the various mining districts. The distance which they have been excavated varies from ten to three hundred feet. The Winter is, undoubtedly, the time for such operations, as the work can be done as well in Winter as at any other season, and will not cost more than half what it would in Summer. This system of tunneling is the only way in which these mines can be thoroughly tested, and is the manner in which real mining should be done in this country.

The weather for the last two weeks has been more mild. The temperature is as follows:

Dec.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.	Dec.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.
15	38°	42°	24°	34⅔°	22	21°	33°	34°	29⅓°
16	9	42	32	27⅔	23	31	42	23	31⅓
17	33	40	44	35⅔	24	22	45	43	36⅔
18	28	20	12	30	25	42	48	22	37⅓
19	12	22	2	10⅔	26	28	42	20	30
20	4	28	26	16⅔	27	20	39	22	27
21	8	9	10	9	28	20	30	00	00

The ground has been bare most of the time; it commenced to snow, however, yesterday noon, and it is again white. An attempt was made at sleighing a few days ago by some pleasure-loving persons, but it proved a perfect failure. From the experience acquired by more than a year's residence here, I am inclined to believe that sleigh-riding is a luxury which does not belong to this country.

Dueling has become quite a mania here. Fortunately, however, duels end in nothing worse than words. Challenges are matters of daily occurrence; in most cases, the parties become sensible before reaching the dueling ground. A case of this sort occurred this week.

Some of our letter writers came very near getting into trouble yesterday, by reason of having sent a full account of the doings of certain parties, residents of this city. Diligent search was made to find out the person who wrote a certain communication to the Missouri *Democrat*, and a hundred dollars reward was offered for his detection, but as in the case of the special correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* at Harper's Ferry, he was not to be found. These proceedings are but a verification of the old adage that "the truth should not be spoken at all times." I was a few hours ago honored by a visit from two of the offended gentlemen, who were in search of the offender, but as I was able successfully to repel the charge, no injury was sustained by my humble self.

We are truly a fast people. Drunkenness has become a virtue among a certain class. We had an exhibition of the effects of poor whisky last Saturday. One of our merchants became grossly intoxicated, and actuated by the madness and frenzy caused by poor whisky, he proceeded to break, with his revolver, every window by which he might happen to pass, and to shoot promiscuously at every one whom he chanced to meet. At one time not less than twenty persons might have been seen endeavoring to escape from the range of the bullets which were sent whistling about their ears. As soon as all the charges in his revolver had been expended he was arrested by one of his friends, and with the assistance of several of the bystanders was confined in his room. In ten minutes after the affair was over, a subscription of eighty dollars had been raised for the purpose of erecting a calaboose. Nothing is more needed here. ARAGO.

City Railways.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Rus," in your issue of Wednesday, would better aid the good cause of regenerating City railways, by more practical suggestions, and correct references. He recommends that the tread (ear-wheel-bearing portion) of the rail should be three inches wide, and half an inch high above the balance of the rail, which is to be 2½ inches wide, the edge of the tread to be beveled so much as to make the whole rail six inches wide. He would thus (first) give the part of the rail holding the flange of the wheel an incline of 1 in 1, or 45 degrees, which would not hold the said flange; second, he would deprive most other vehicles of the [illegible] of easy traction which the "Philadelphia T-rail" gives with their very narrow tread and very [illegible] track or tram-way, since no wheels but those of [illegible] and uniform guage could use his 2½-inch tread, [illegible] none but excessively wide ones could keep on his 3-inch tread; third, he would give horses an [illegible] opportunity to slip on the wide 3-inch tread, without giving them bearing enough to step square and flat on any part of his rail; and fourth, he would not add to the ease of traction of City cars by widening the tread of the rail, but would decrease it if streets were not kept remarkably clean, since this tread would catch and hold more obstacles than a narrower one. The widest tread for steam-traversed rails is three inches, which is by most engineers deemed too wide, and is only useful under excessively heavy engines. The rail he describes, he says, would "resemble the rail used on the Great Western Railroad in England." It would resemble it in being made of iron, but they could be hardly more unlike in other particulars. The leading form of rail on the Great Western is the bridge or ∩ form, 2¼ inches deep, with a [illegible] topped head, two inches wide. Perhaps "Rus" means the I pattern somewhat used there, 4½ inches high, with a wide base and narrow head, or possibly the I pattern on the Bath Branch, five inches high, with a very round head; or he may refer to the A or Seaton's rail, (of which there are a few miles on the Great Western,) which resembles the roof of a house and is 4½ inches high.

The principle of accommodating *all* the traffic, or at least, of not incommoding it, as advocated by "Rus," is, of course, most correct and feasible. The objection he makes to the trough-rail, however—that it occasionally inconveniences the *cars*, by catching ice and small stones—is not to be mentioned in comparison with the positive nuisance of the trough as to all other vehicles—which "Rus" ignores. All this having been discussed in the TIMES, editorially and by correspondence, and the common rail having been absolutely condemned, I do not discover the pertinence of "Rus'" inference "that you are committed to the present form of City rail." "Rus," evidently, does not study the TIMES as faithfully as he does the practice of the Great Western Railway.

TUBAL CAIN.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Events Preceding the Defeat of Cortinas—Pursuit by the Rangers—Protection of the Frontier—Kidnapped Citizens.

The Brownsville *Flag*, Dec. 22, gives the following particulars of the defeat of CORTINAS, previously reported by telegraph:

"On the 14th, necessary preparations having been completed, and the Rangers, under TOBIN, having reported to Major HEINTZELMAN their readiness to cooperate, the military started up to find and attack CORTINAS. There were 142 Regulars and 125 Rangers. They started about 3 o'clock A. M., and after a march, quite fatiguing to the artillery men who were on foot, of thirteen miles, they came upon a body of the enemy some 200 strong, opened a fire on them with two 24 pound howitzers, which was answered by the cannon of the enemy. In about an hour the latter was silenced, and the Regulars on one side and the Rangers—who had dismounted—on the other, (they had been deployed as skirmishers,) rushed up to capture the piece, but the Mexicans got it away, were pursued as soon as the Rangers and cavalry could get their horses, but the former found themselves ambuscaded and dismounted to clear the chaparral, when the enemy got off with their cannon, which was some distance beyond. A wet norther came up and the roads became very bad, so that it was thought best to return, as one of Capt. TOBIN's men was wounded, mortally as it proved—DAVID HURMAN, of San Antonio—and one or two others, and two of the regulars slightly, all of whom needed assistance. So they returned on the 15th. It is, however, not to be forgotten that as they started back they heard a bugle blast of defiance, with cheers, close to their side, but in the woods, whose authors a well-directed search failed to discover.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, except that seven were found dead. CORTINAS, himself, with the major part of his forces, was absent with the intent to surprise and attack Col. J. S. FORD, of the Texas Rangers, who arrived at the place of conflict with fifty men on the 14th, but too late to participate.

On the 17th, in the night, a courier came here from Point Isabel, announcing that CORTINAS was hovering around that place, and robbing the ranchos near there on the river.

On the 18th, one body of Rangers under Capt. TOBIN, another under Capt. FORD, and the U. S. Cavalry, Capt. STONEMAN, started out to scour the lower country. In the afternoon news came that CORTINAS had concentrated his forces about thirty miles above, and was about to march up the river.

On the 19th this news was confirmed with the addition that he was burning the ranchos as he went, and that he declared his intention to plunder and then burn Edinburgh, Rio Grande City and Roma. Expresses were sent for the Rangers and Cavalry to return, and during the day the Cavalry and FORD's Rangers came in. The former reported finding one man, a Mexican, hanging at Palo Alto, whom they buried.

On the 20th, TOBIN's Rangers returned, reporting the country clear. CORTINAS had been within three miles of Point Isabel, but had left, and all was quiet.

An expedition was fitted out and started up the river yesterday. It is intended as an extinguisher.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has later news by the arrival of the *Arizona*. At last accounts, CORTINAS was two days ahead of his pursuers, and he was burning all the outhouses and ranches in his course, which was up the river. On the 20th he slept at Edinburgh, but did no harm to property there, the people being mostly Mexicans, or sympathizers; only he took the sum of $15,000 in money from Señor D. MARIANO TREVISO, the brother of the Mexican Consul at Brownsville.

The latest heard from the pursuers, Capt. TOBIN's Texas Rangers were in advance of the other troops, but whether he intended to push on or wait for them was not known. Nor was it known what was the number of CORTINAS' men, but it was believed to be very large.

The notorious Col. LOCKRIDGE had arrived at Brownsville with 25 men.

In regard to the alleged kidnapping of Americans from Rio Grande City, Gen. CARVAJAL has offered the following general denial:

CAMARGO, Nov. 9, 1849.

I have received your letter, without date, delivered to me this day, demanding the release of American citizens pretended to have been kidnapped by my orders from American soil. You also say that I have been in the habit of practicing such outrages on your citizens, than which nothing can be more false or calumnious.

I therefore deny that any American citizen has been taken by my order, either on that side or this. There were, some days since, some unworthy and suspicious Mexicans citizens put over the river, and, as rumor said, by some Committee of public safety, or some American citizens, who fear the bandits of CORTINAS, and, as we cannot allow suspicious men to go at large here, under such circumstances, they have been arrested on this side. Among them are robbers and murderers. The soldiers you speak of are Mexican citizens. Some were National Guards, and are freely and at their own request doing service; and others were sent home to their ranchos on this side of the river.

You will see by what precedes that you have been misinformed; and it is strange that you should think yourselves and your country insulted by me and my Government when you have such recent proofs of my promptness to defend your families and citizens at the risk of my life against lawless bandits.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSE MARIA CARVAJAL.

To J. B. MCCLUSKY and other American citizens of Rio Grande City.

Gen. TWIGGS is exerting himself to secure a better protection of the Texan frontier. In a letter recently addressed to Senator HAMPHILL, the General says:

"Quiet and security can alone be secured by offensive operations against the Indians. For this object the system of defensive measures that were pursued for about ten years should be entirely discontinued, and three detachments of four companies each of cavalry, commanded by able and efficient officers, be kept constantly in the field, in the Northern portion of the State, and on the plains, hunting up, and when found, pursuing and capturing the enemy. Advanced dépôts of supplies must be established for the movable mounted force, at suitable points, and a guard of sufficient strength to protect the dépôts be left with them, say one company of Infantry. I inaugurated the plan of sending detachments into the mountain fastnesses, where the several bands of Indians had hitherto rested undisturbed after their return from predatory incursions on the border settlers, which was attended with great success and the best results."

The Grand Jury of Brownsville have made a presentment in relation to the recent disturbances. The document narrates the origin and progress of the trouble with CORTINAS, substantially as it has already been stated, and adds the following discouraging expressions:

"And the said Grand Jurors here reiterate their opinion that none of the marauders are American citizens, nor, as citizens of the State of Texas, liable, under Article 232 of the Criminal Code, to be indicted for treason, because they were all, at the time of the annexation of Texas, citizens of the Republic of Mexico, enrolled in her National Guard or Militia, obeying her civil rulers, responding to the orders of her military chieftains, acknowledging their allegiance to her, the open enemies of Texas, and to all intents and purposes aliens to Texas and the United States, that they so held themselves out, and continued to be the alien enemies of Texas and the United States, until after the war which closed with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; that when the latter went into effect it is believed that not one of them was established on this side of the Rio Grande, but that, if they were, the eighth article of the treaty, which alone provides for American citizenship, has been decided by the Supreme Court of the Unites States not to apply to the territories comprehended in the State of Texas, and as the records of the courts fail to show that they have ever taken any steps towards naturalization, they are citizens of Mexico, and not of Texas or the United States.

The evils which surround us are beyond the reach of our courts, or even of our State, to fully remedy them. When the bands of CORTINAS are defeated, those who survive will cross our river boundary, and the writs of our courts cannot reach them there, but they will there be able to plot the renewal of their past conduct.

We can only hope that the authorities of our State will use their influence with those of the United States for the procurement, by treaty or otherwise, of further pledges of security from those who may control the Republic of Mexico, so that hereafter our soil may not feel the tread of the foot of the invader, nor the blood of our sons and brethren be shed by his hand."

Execution of Patrick Maude.

REMARKABLE SPEECH OF THE CRIMINAL UPON THE GALLOWS.

PATRICK MAUDE was executed at the jail in Newark, shortly before 12 o'clock yesterday. The charge upon which he was convicted was the murder of his sister, Mrs. MARY TURBOTT, by shooting her with a pistol, on the evening of Saturday, May 28, 1859. The circumstances of the murder were briefly these: In April, 1858, MAUDE, who had been employed, off and on, at the Zinc Works in Newark, and who was generally esteemed a desperate, quarrelsome and revengeful character, was arrested for a felonious assault upon his wife, and also upon WM. O'CONNELL, an alleged paramour of his wife, both of whom he attempted to shoot with a pistol. He was tried and convicted of the offence, but his strange conduct during the trial raised doubts of his sanity, which were afterwards confirmed by the decision of a board of medical men, who were appointed by the Court to examine him, and who without hesitation pronounced him insane. He was accordingly sent to the Insane Asylum at Trenton, where he remained until the night of the 26th May, 1859, when he made his escape by removing a window in his room. Previous to, and during his confinement in the Asylum, he had frequently made threats against the Prosecuting Attorney and the Judge who tried him, as well as against his wife, his sister, and others. On escaping from the Institution, he left a note behind him, indicating his purpose of carrying out these threats. He walked on foot to New-Brunswick, and there took a boat to this City, where he purchased a pistol, powder and ball, with which he immediately started for Newark. He concealed himself in that city until after dark of the evening of the 28th of May, when he proceeded to the residence of his sister, Mrs. TURBOTT, in Madison street. He arrived there about 9 o'clock in the evening, and found his sister behind the counter in her husband's store. While she was in the act of pouring out some beer for a customer, MAUDE suddenly entered the store, and fired two shots at her, both of which took effect in the breast, producing almost instant death. MAUDE was soon after arrested and placed in prison, where he remained until his trial, which took place in October last. On the trial, MAUDE refused the assistance of counsel, and declared his determination to defend himself. The Court, however, assigned C. L. C. GIFFORD and F. H. TEESE, Esqs., as his counsel, and although they received for their kind offices nothing but interruption and abuse from their client, yet they continued their labors in his behalf throughout the trial, basing his defence on the ground of insanity. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney-General, CORTLANDT PARKER, and WM. L. DAYTON, Esq. MAUDE made a speech in his own behalf during the trial, in which he repudiated the defence of insanity, boldly denied his guilt, and made many telling points in his favor.

The trial terminated by a verdict of guilty, and MAUDE was sentenced to be hung on the 5th of January inst. An application was afterwards made to the Court of Pardons for a commutation of his sentence, and MAUDE was reprieved for one week to await their decision. The application was unsuccessful, and yesterday the sentence was duly carried into effect. During his confinement in prison MAUDE has uniformly evinced the most hardened, reckless, brutal and revengeful spirit. He has invariably turned a deaf ear to all friendly advice, and has resented with insult all proffers of spiritual consolation. Only a few days ago he was visited by Gov. NEWELL, whom he insulted in the grossest manner, and the very evening before his execution he dashed a cup of water in the face of Father DOANE, who called upon him to administer spiritual advice and consolation. Although there are many people in Newark who believe him to have been insane, and therefore not a fit subject for the gallows, yet there is a general feeling of relief and satisfaction in the idea that they have been rid of a monster. MAUDE was an Irishman, 44 years of age, tall and powerful in his build, with dark hair, whiskers and mustache, and a countenance of more than ordinary intelligence.

THE EXECUTION.

The execution took place in the large hall of the jail, used as a dining-room, and was witnessed by about 300 persons. The gallows was erected at the north end of the hall, and consisted of a cross-beam supported by two uprights. A rope, to the end of which was attached a hook, passed over a pulley in the centre of the cross beam, and thence down one of the uprights through the floor. Attached to the end were five fifty-sixty pound weights, held by a catch, so arranged that by springing it with a treadle the weights would fall a distance of six feet.

On one side of the hall were prisoners' cells, rising one tier above another, most of them filled with prisoners, who had a full view of the execution through their bars, and many of whom enjoyed the scene apparently with great gusto, smoking their pipes the while with the utmost coolness. Among the prominent spectators present were Judges WAUGH and KIRKPATRICK, Sheriff FRANCIS, of Hudson, Fathers GERVAISE and DOANE, and Rev. Messrs. RYAN and WOODS.

The arrangements for the execution were under the supervision of Sheriff MILLER, assisted by Deputy DOUGLASS, and everything was conducted in the most decent and orderly manner.

The gallows was erected on the evening preceding the execution, and while one of the hands was preparing the rope, MAUDE, whose cell was in full view of the proceedings, said to him: "You murdering s—n of a b—h, would you show me the rope you'r going to choke me with?" On receiving a civil reply, the criminal threw a lot of filth at the workman, at the same time uttering a horrid oath.

Two men were placed in the hall on guard during the night. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning MAUDE was brought out of his cell to wash, and after looking at the gallows and saying something about the execution being private and not public, he addressed the officers in charge and the prisoners as follows:

SPEECH TO THE PRISONERS.

You needn't be afraid of me, for you cannot bully me down by the sight of a gallows. I prefer to be executed, for I suffered everything but death in that cell. I have suffered more than death through my family by witchcraft. When I awoke this morning, for I slept well last night, I saw my wife, who tormented me, as well as TURBOTT, who receives a weekly salary from Father CALLEN and CORTLANDT PARKER to torment me through witchcraft. Jesus Christ was tormented by the Jews, the Gentiles were tormented by Pharaoh, and I am tormented by TURBOTT and his wife, and that d—d witch that lives in Van Buren-street. When TURBOTT came to this country I supported him and his wife for five months, till they got $600 from Father CALLEN and $750 from CORTLANDT PARKER—which makes $1,350—to condemn me; for which I am to be executed to-day. The jury perjured themselves—so did the witnesses—and they have robbed me through their d—d witchcraft. Three years ago they murdered my child—as sweet a child as there was in America. When I returned with my horse and buggy—for I did not know it then—did TURBOTT take the child by its little hand, and with the other grasp it over its mouth, and plunge it in a tub of water and smother it? The marks were on its face. Don't they prosecute me all the time with their d—d witchcraft? I have peace with God through Jesus Christ, for I suffer as a martyr through the d—d witchcraft. Let it go through England that America is ruled by witchcraft. When the prisoners leave here, all you who can must leave the country, for you are all the victims of witchcraft.

He made some further remarks in an indistinct voice, and then retired to his cell, saying that he would cause no trouble at the execution. After entering his cell, he hung a blanket before the door and refused to allow any one to converse with him. At 10¾ o'clock Fathers GERVAISE and DOANE arrived at the jail, but the prisoner peremptorily refused to see them. Sheriff MILLER, accompanied by two or three officers, then entered the cell and proceeded to pinion his arms. While thus engaged, MAUDE talked to them continually, saying, among other things, that he had read COOPER's novels and heard of all sorts of Indian cruelties, but there was nothing to equal this; that he was driven by witchcraft, as steam drives a vessel through the water; that he did not want any priest, but would like the privilege of addressing the audience. He then offered up a prayer, asking mercy upon his soul, and invoking vengeance on his murderers. At a few minutes past 11 o'clock his cell door was opened, and the prisoner was led out under the gallows. He was dressed in his ordinary clothes, consisting of an old black suit, much worn, check shirt and boots—he having refused a new suit offered him by the Sheriff. His arms were pinioned behind him, a white cap was on his head, and the rope was around his neck. Having taken his position under the gallows, Sheriff MILLER read the death warrant, to which MAUDE listened attentively. The sheriff then asked him if he had anything to say, when MAUDE, in a loud and clear voice, though in a somewhat hurried manner, spoke substantially as follows:

"You are now assembled here to witness an American crucifixion, though you call it an execution. I am a prisoner here, not by the law of the land, but by the Police, by your Popish priests, and by infernal witchcraft. I am a persecuted man, impelled on by the witchcraft of my d—d family, and by the inquisition of Father CALLAN and CORTLANDT PARKER. TURBOTT's wife intended to destroy me, and she has done it. She was urged by the priests and by the whole Romish Church. What is this Church—what is its history? I would like to tell you something about it, if I had time. MAUDE here turned to the Sheriff and asked if he would allow him time. The Sheriff replied in the affirmative, and he continued: I am no fool, idiot or maniac, and I will show you I have read some, both history and poetry. I have read *Plutarch's Lives*, and all about Romulus and Remus, and Alexander and Julius Cæsar, and the greatest man of all, Diogenes, and also Charlemagne. In the time of Julius Cæsar Rome was the greatest empire on the face of the earth, and her greatness continued for three hundred years, when she submitted to Popery and went to ruin. And that's just what you're doing here, and you'll go the same way. He then proceeded to speak of the different Bibles that had been made since the reign of Popery—one during the time of CHARLEMAGNE, another at the Council of Trent, another at Nice, another by the Reformers LUTHER and CALVIN, another by HENRY VIII., &c., &c., making six in all, and all of them different. In 1512 the Reformers were driven by witchcraft to madness, and I am driven on by the same thing to the gallows. Now why am I here? A chattering priest named CALLAN, with his infernal witchcraft, brought me here. The ministers have come round me since I have been here. One German patriarch, about 90 years old, said to me: "Gott help you, you pe a martyr." There is no God's Bible among you now. After the Reformation England improved. She was great then; the people were comfortable; a man got twelve shilling a week, and had a good place to live in and was happy. But she has fallen since; they are all doctors, lawyers and priests now, and the poor man has nothing—poor-houses, hospitals and jails. The necromancers got in and destroyed the farmer and laborer, aided by the doctors, lawyers and priests. And it is the same thing here; you are all going to destruction. [At this point there was a great noise, with shouts and laughter from the crowd outside the jail.]

MAUDE continued—Come up here, Bishop HUGHES; come up here, HENRY BEECHER STOWE, who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; and if there is any one here from Kentucky, let him come up here, and I will count his slaves for him. Jersey and New-York are Free States. Let me compare them with Kentucky, and I'll find more slaves in the prisons and asylums than Kentucky has. The asylums are filled with victims of witchcraft, made so by priests, lawyers and doctors, who are all alike, and are the three great engines of Satan. There is Ward's Island and Blackwell's Island, full of slaves; and there's the insane asylums, another branch of Slavery, where you are deprived of what reason you had when you entered them. A third branch of Slavery is the running away of niggers by BEECHER and the Abolitionists. They send the poor devils to Liberia where they starve out and die. Come on, d—d necromancers—come on; you can gain but little by executing me. Let no one say I am a lunatic; those asylums are full of witchcraft. I won't blame the women much, for they are destroyed in early life. Priests ruin them, and get the doctors to procure abortion. I advise you all to leave this country. Every man in America wants an office. I tell you it is all done by witchcraft and the priests. When a thief comes here he is treated like a gentleman; but an honest man, driven to desperation by an abandoned woman, is strung up like a dog. I was driven to the gallows by witchcraft, through my d——d family. CHARLEY GIFFORD perjured himself, and told the jury to convict me. They thought they smashed my figurehead when they sent me to the asylum, but I escaped. They caught me, and have now raked my hull. But I prefer death to being confined in jail. Life and liberty are of no use to me. I was hunted like a wild beast; and no man on earth can say I injured him, though I was 13 years in England and going on 13 in America. I have injured no one. I have faith in God. I ask Almighty God to look on my misery and what I am going to suffer.

The miserable wretch here closed his incoherent harangue with the following horrible invocation:

"Almighty God look down on me and see what I suffer and forgive me! Oh, God of justice, take vengeance on my d—d family, who bewitched me! Jesus Christ look down from Heaven and see how they murder people in asylums, and witness the abortions of the doctors! and may the vengeance of an all-just, wise, and powerful God, fall upon them all. Poole was a d——d villain, for he robbed me of my property in Broad-street; but he is now in Hell, for he died a raving maniac. This country will be destroyed as were Jerusalem, Tyre, Sidon, Sodom and Gomorrah. Turbott's wife told me she would stay with me, even if I killed her; and so she did, for I heard her voice the first thing this morning, saying, 'I have you now.' May God Almighty have mercy on my soul!"

At the close of the speech, which occupied exactly thirty minutes, the Sheriff drew the cap over MAUDE's face, adjusted the rope, touched the treadle, and in an instant the weights fell, and the unfortunate man was jerked high in the air. There was no perceptible motion of the body, except a relaxation of the muscles, and a slight quivering of the legs.

Dr. DOUGHERTY immediately commenced an examination of the body, with the following result:

After hanging two minutes the pulse, which in a healthy state has 75 beats per minute, marked 64, at three minutes, 140; at four, irregular; at five, 160; at six, 140; at seven, 124; at eight, 96; at 8½, 80; at nine the body was pulseless and pronounced dead. In the opinion of the Doctor, the neck was broken in the fall.

Mr. JAMES MULLEN, undertaker, took charge of the body in behalf of MAUDE's wife, by whom it is to be buried.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 12.

PATRICK MAUDE, who was sentenced to death on the 24th of October, for the murder of his sister in May last, was executed in the jail building to-day on the same scaffold on which JAMES MCMAHON was executed just one year ago.

The condemned was brought out, and spoke for half an hour. It was in part incoherent. He asserted that he was neither a fool, an idiot, a maniac, nor an ignorant man, but a poor, hard-working man. He tried to use history to show that witchcraft and necromancy controlled all our institutions. He would sooner die than suffer imprisonment. His voice was loud and clear, without the slightest indication of fear. He concluded by a brief and earnest prayer to God to have mercy and pity on him, and at the same time visit all his relations with vengeance, calling them the authors of his miseries. On concluding, he quietly surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and at 11:15 o'clock he was swung off, dying quickly, and with but slight struggles. After hanging about half an hour the body was let down and delivered to his wife.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS—REPORT IN FAVOR OF ADDING $191,000 TO THE TAX LEVY—THE FERRY LEASES—COMPENSATION FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution, offered by Alderman CORNELL, directing that the rooms of the Fourth District Court, corner of Third-avenue and Fifth-street, be assigned to the Seventeenth Precinct Police for sleeping-rooms, and that the Street Commissioner make the necessary alterations and repairs.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ordinances "to investigate and examine into the most desirable plan or way to prevent the occurrence of accidents in future" in the management of steam boilers, with a preamble setting forth that it was necessary that competent engineers should be appointed to inspect them. It was adopted.

The Special Committee appointed to revise the rules of the Board, reported in favor of amending the 12th rule, which directs that "no act, resolution or ordinance sent to this Board from the other Board for concurrence, shall be acted upon the same day it passed the other Board unless by unanimous consent of the members present, except in case of invasion, insurrection or pestilence," by leaving out the words "act" and "resolution," and in favor of adding a rule providing that "no person shall be permitted on the floor of the chamber of this Board, inside the railing, other than members and ex-members of the Common Council, His Honor the Mayor, the heads of the several Departments of the City Government, and the reporters of the Press, unless by written permission" of some member of the Board, countersigned by the President. It is made the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms rigidly to enforce this rule. At the same time, it will be observed, by an oversight probably, there is no provision permitting either the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any of the other officers of the Board, to come inside the railing. The report was adopted. The Special Committee on the Tax Levy for 1860 reported in favor of adding the following items to the Levy:

City Contingencies	$10,000	Salaries Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen	$41,000
Mayor's Office	4,500	Departm't of Finance	4,500
Law Department	5,000	Croton Aqueduct	1,000
Donations	10,000	Streets repairing and repairs	20,000
Old claims	75,000		
Public buildings, construct'n and rep'rs	20,000		
Total			$191,000

The total amount of the tax-levy, thus amended, will be $7,165,123 36, of which $5,908,292 36 is under the control of the Common Council, and the rest is appropriated by the Supervisors. The report was made the special order for Monday next.

The Board referred to the Committees on Ferries a resolution directing the Comptroller to take no further action in regard to the sale of the Brooklyn Ferry leases until directed by the Common Council.

A resolution presented by Alderman BOOLE, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a draft of a memorial to the Legislature, asking for the repeal of the enactment which prohibits the members of the Common Council from receiving any compensation, and for the passage of an act providing that each member shall receive 2,000 per annum, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The President announced the appointment of the Standing Committees of the Board as follows:

Almshouse Department—Seagrist, Barry, Darragh.
Arts and Sciences—Barry, Cornell, Starr.
Assessments—Tuomey, Genet, Starr.
Cleaning Streets—Farley, Platt, Brady.
Croton Aqueduct—Tuomey, Henry, Smith.
Ferries—Henry, Russell, Smith.
Finance—Cornell, Platt, Starr.
Fire Department—Henry, Bagley, Brady.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Russell, Seagrist, Owens.
Lamps and Gas—Bagley, Russell, Darragh.
Lands and Places—Farley, Boole, Brady.
Law Department—Barry, Seagrist, Owens.
Markets—Genet, Cornell, Smith.
Ordinances—Platt, Genet, Brady.
Police—Russell, Seagrist, Owens.
Public Health—Farley, Toumey, Starr.
Public Buildings—Bailey, Barry, Darragh.
Railroads—Boole, Cornell, Henry, Smith, Owens.
Repairs and Supplies—Platt, Toumey, Darragh.
Roads—Genet, Farley, Brady.
Salaries and Offices—Cornell, Platt, Starr.
Sewers—Boole, Henry, Darragh.
Streets—Boole, Genet, Brady.
Taxes—Bagley, Toumey, Owens.
Wharves—Henry, Boole, Smith.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PETITIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF FARES ON CITY RAILROADS—INTEREST ON CITY INDEBTEDNESS—UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a petition was received from Samuel M. McKay, John B. Clapp and many others, asking for a reduction of fares on the City Railroads to three cents.

The petition was referred to to the Committee on Railroads, which is yet to be appointed.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that a Special Committee of three be appinted to take into consideration the propriety of taking action, by ordinance, for the examination of unsafe buildings in this City.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a Special Committee to consider and report upon the estimates submitted by the Comptroller for the tax-levy of 1860.

Engine Company No. 4 received permission to retain the small engine now in their possession.

A resolution was offered and laid over, to appropriate the two small rooms recently occupied by Justice Welsh in the City Hall to the use of the fire telegraph.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to replace the flagging upon the Park sidewalk where the same has been taken up by his order, was received.

By concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, the rooms occupied by the Fourth District Court, on the corner of First-avenue and Fifth-streets, were assigned to the Seventh Precinct Station for sleeping rooms.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the Board the interest due and payable during the year 1860, upon the public debt, specifying the amount payable from taxation, and the amount payable out of the revenues set apart that for purpose.

The ordinance from the Board of Aldermen in relation to salting the streets, was laid over.

The following special committees were appointed by the President:

Tax Levy—McConnell, Pinckney and Van Tine.
Unsafe Buildings—Campbell, Baulch and Van Tine.

After the adoption of resolutions directing that the printing of this Board should be done by Edmund Jones & Co., at the prices heretofore paid until otherwise ordered, an adjournment until Monday was effected.

The Comptroller's Budget for 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have you seen it? If so, have you examined it? If so, have you not discovered the series of enormous blunders in arithmetic made in the Street Department, in the estimates of appropriations required for 1860? If not, I beg to refer you and your tax-paying patrons to pages Nos. 66 and 67 of Document No. 34, issued from the Comptroller's office, and ask you to make a note of the calculations of Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, or his $1,200 clerk, and submitted through the (said to be) efficient Street Commissioner and Comptroller successively, apparently without the least examination, to the Board of Aldermen, by whom fifteen hundred copies were ordered printed for distribution to the citizens of this tax-burdened City. By referring to page No. 57 of said document you will read: "These estimates were made by the various Superintendents with as much accuracy as the data before them would allow," &c. But what schoolboy, who has been through his multiplication table, does not know that the lighting of 2,150 lamps, at $25 78⅜, amounts to the sum of $55,441 33 instead of $81,228, and that 2,000 do., at $25, amounts to $50,000 instead of $225,000, and that the fitting of 500 lamps, at $9 50, amounts to $4,750 instead of $9,350, and yet, as these latter amounts are given to us as correct and recapitulated, we are forced to believe that either they are deficient in the upper stories in the Street Commissioners' and Comptroller's Departments, where the accounts from the former should be examined when submitted, or that "somebody" is trying, in the face of Daboll, to swindle our forbearing, uncomplaining tax-payers out of the snug little sum of over $205,000. It appears in the total of these estimates for this Bureau that about $488,000 will be required, but in a note subjoined by the Comptroller, in consequence of "the appropriations of last year being largely in excess of the expenditures," and part of the expenses being provided for in another Department, &c., he estimates that $424,000 will amply suffice for the above Department. Now, inasmuch as the appropriations asked for this year appear to be *very* largely in excess of what will be required, I, as an humble citizen, having no voice in these affairs except through the lungs of your valuable journal, do respectfully suggest that $219,000 will amply suffice for the expenditures of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas for the ensuing year, and as there has been already appointed by the Board of Aldermen a Tax-levy Committee, I beg that you, as an advocate of honesty and accuracy in the management of our City finances, give this a place in the columns of your widely-read paper, and oblige one who fortunately is *not*

A TAX-PAYER.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH-STREET,
Harlem, Jan. 12, 1860.

The Gold Mines of Missouri.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF GOLD, PLATINA AND TIN.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

IRONTON, Mo., Friday, Jan. 6, 1860.

Having just returned from the recently-discovered gold mines in Madison County, in this State, I send you as follows:

JAN. 3, 1860—Left Fredericktown, the county-seat of Madison County, this morning, for the discovery, which lays in T. 32, R. 6, East, and is fourteen miles southwest of the town. Fredericktown is a handsomely-located village, of about 500 inhabitants, and surrounded by a good farming country. The town is situated in a circular valley, or what is called in geology—a valley of elevation. This valley is five miles wide, formed of limestone, and surrounded by hills of Jasper and trap-rocks. The altitude of the town above the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, is about 800 feet. The noted mines of lead and copper, known as the La Motte, are in this valley; also, the Buckeye Copper Mine, which was worked some twelve years ago. A shaft is sunk on the vein 100 feet deep. Dr. J. T. FOSTER, of New-York, author of a work on geology, and a successful and practical operator in copper, in North Carolina and other districts, has contracted for this mine, and been engaged the last six weeks in opening the principal shaft, by bailing the water out to examine the character of the vein in the bottom, with a view of establishing permanent mining works in this vein.

Going south from this mine towards the gold discovery, the country is made up of valleys underlaid by limestone, and divided by ridges of purple jasper, porphyry, and granite rocks. The discovery is in a broken, mountainous region. Following down the valley of Trace Creek, and crossing over a ridge between this stream and Captain's Creek, I found in the head of a deep valley or miniature cañon, the discovery. The vein exposed is about twelve feet wide, is a dark greenish looking rock, and may be called a hornblende trap. This vein seems to be in the form of a dyke, is exposed fifty yards in length, and runs northwest and southeast, and appears to underlay to the north. The foot wall being formed of rotten, decomposed granite, and the other wall of purple jasper. There is a large per cent. of quartz and magnetic iron in the rock. The gold is visible to the naked eye, and is disseminated in thin scales between the laminæ of the rock. Two or three small prospect holes in the clay, and a few blasts in the rock, is all the mining that has yet been done. Dr. WEISS, of St. Louis, has made an analysis of this ore, and states that it will yield several thousand dollars per ton. Mr. REIGHNOLD, a blacksmith, at Frederickstown, showed me a small plate of gold that he had just taken out of this rock by smelting it in a crucible in the forge. There is evidently gold in considerable quantity in this ore; yet, as the ore is new, and the metals associated in it not yet fully understood, it must take some experimental analyzing to successfully separate the metals.

It is said there is a number of other veins of this same character in this vicinity. The platina mine is distant about half a mile, and the metal is in a dark colored rock, resembling basaltic trap-veins of epidote; asbestos, and an ore having a woody structure, and supposed to be horn silver, are found with both the gold and platina. Half a mile distant is a remarkably rich iron vein, called by the settlers, "White Iron Ore." This ore has a micaceous structure, and probably other metals are associated in the vein. The color of the gold, as the Pike's Peak miners say, can be seen in the sand and gravel in several of the valleys in this township, and the probability is that *some of the richest gold mines in the world will be discovered in this district*. I arrive at this conclusion, from the fact that a gold-producing action has been active for several miles round this discovery. The country is formed of the oldest stratified rocks cut up by dykes, mounds, ridges and mountains of red granites and purple jaspers—and is a part of the great system of physical geography and geology of the Iron Mountains. The iron, lead and copper producing action of this system is unparalleled in the magnitude of its mineral developments, and we must look for the same system to run through this gold field.

I met Mr. WOOLFORD, who has a pottery 12 miles southeast of Fredericktown, and who has examined minutely the kaolins and fire-clays of this vicinity. He showed specimens of superior kaolin, and ware made from it equal in transparency to the finest china. Mr. W. states that tin ore exists in his vicinity—says it is found in minute crystals in the fire-clay—and when the ware is fired, the tin is exhibited in white opaque glass around the cavities of the ware. As this fire-clay is formed of the debris and decomposition of a feldspar and jasper rock in a ridge or mountain near, Mr. W. reasonably concludes that tin exists in veins in the rocks above.

THE TROUBLES OF MRS. BLANDINA DUDLEY.—The Albany *Statesman* says that it would require a volume to expose the perplexities and annoyances to which Mrs. BLANDINA DUDLEY has been exposed during the last 15 years. The most prominent, however, has been a systematic process of *sponging*, practiced by some of her needy and avaricious relatives,—aided and countenanced, in at least some instances, by ancient and pretended friends. So long as she permits herself to be preyed on by this class, she is considered perfectly sane, and competent to manage and dispose of her property; but whenever she ventures to devote any portion of her large estate to the interests of science, or to aid any religious, benevolent or charitable enterprise, this same class of relatives pronounce her *incurably insane*, and incapable of managing her affairs, and attempt to wrest her property from her, and place it beyond her control.

The writ of *de lunatico inquirendo*, sued out on the petition of her niece, Mrs. SARAH B. TIBBITS, of Troy, remains unexecuted, and for the sake of decency and humanity we sincerely hope it will remain so. We will not allow ourselves to believe that Mrs. DUDLEY has any relative so lost to all decency and self-respect as to be a prosecuting party in such a procedure; and we venture to predict, that whosoever undertakes it will live to regret it. This respected lady is now in the 77th year of her age, and quite infirm, and if her relatives will muster sufficient patience to wait a few months, or years at most, their venerable aunt will have ceased to trouble them, and leave them the undisputed privilege of settling in their own way their personal feuds and recriminations.

We are, however, also assured that if this litigation shall be pressed to a trial, Mrs. DUDLEY will put in evidence before the Commissioners and the Jury, a full and detailed history of every act done or suffered by her and her several agents, in the management and disposition of her property, of every description, from the death of her husband, in 1841, up to the present time. Having done so, truthfully, without favor or affection, she will confidently submit the question of her sanity and competency to manage her business and affairs to the decision of the appropriate legal tribunal, and the judgment of an impartial public.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Christopher Dresser, the lecturer on botany to the Department of Science and Art of the Privy Council for Education, South Kensington Museum, has been presented with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, for his botanical discoveries, by the University of Jena.

The *Court Circular* states that Mme. Jenny Goldsmidt Lind has made up her mind to appropriate no small portion of her fortune to the endowment and erection of an asylum for decayed singers, upon the principle of the Dramatic College.

A Berlin letter states that Liszt, the celebrated pianist, was lately in that city, having been summoned there by the death of his son, a young man of twenty, who had been studying law in that University.

The Duke of Malakoff has arrived in London. The Duke, who traveled *incog.*, wore on the voyage across the channel what is called a "wide-awake hat," and was attended by only one servant.

Miss Balfe, who, with Mr. and Mrs. Balfe, has gone to the Russian capital for the purpose of giving concerts, is bringing the subjects of the Czar to her feet by her charming voice.

A letter from Rome, of the 17th ult., says: "Cardinal Wiseman has arrived here. His Eminence, who appears in very delicate health, alighted at the English College."

One of Queen Christina's sons has just entered the Military College of St. Cyr. Four young Turks, sent from Constantinople by the Sultan, are also among the latest enrollments.

Tauchnitz, of Leipsic, the famous publisher, is now visiting England. He has been recently on a visit to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, at Knebworth.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co., of Cambridge, England, are about to publish a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, with the title, *War, how to prepare ourselves for it.*

The Duke of Cambridge was at Woolwich, England, on the 18th, to inspect the troops and batteries of Armstrong guns now in store.

The approaching marriage of Miss Dolby with M. Sainton, the eminent violinist, is announced in England.

Gen. B. F. Butler has been retained as counsel for Reed, the seducer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 12.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	100	100	Hud River R	41¼
1,000	Virginia State 6s	91	25	do	41⅜
4,000	do	91¼	150	Harlem R. Pref	33
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	79	100	Reading R	38
3,000	do	78¾	400	do	37⅞
3,000	California St. 7s	82¼	100	do	37¾
500	do	82½	200	do b5	37¾
3,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	95	200	do b30	38
2,000	Hu. Riv. R. 1st M.	105¼	650	do	37½
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	81	400	do s30	37⅜
1,000	M. So. S. F. B.	50	50	Mich S & N. I. g. s. b30	16
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	93	50	do b30	15½
1,000	C. & R. I. Bds.	90	100	do	15¼
1,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	59	150	Panama Railroad	125½
15	Tradesmen's Bank	108	694	do	125¼
30	National Bank	101	200	do s60	125
7	Amer. Ex. Bank	96½	50	do s10	125¼
14	Park Bank	105	50	do	125⅜
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90½	100	Illinois Cen. R. s60	57½
68	do	90	700	do	57½
30	do	89½	50	do b30	57¾
120	do	89¼	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R	7
50	Cumb. Coal Pf. s60	15	50	Gal. & Chi. R'd	62½
70	Pacific M. S. Co. b15	74½	650	do	62
250	do	74¼	250	do b4	62
50	do	74	100	do b20	62¼
50	do b60	74¾	10	do	62⅜
100	do b60	75	500	Chi. & R. I. R. b60	62¼
100	do	74⅝	2150	do	61¼
775	N. Y. Central R	73⅛	250	do s30	61¼
1,150	do	73¼	15	do	61½
100	do b30	73¼	50	do b7	61½
150	do s10	73⅛	50	do b6	61¼
100	do s10	73¼	200	do s60	61
30	Cl. P'nsv'le & A. R.	111			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	99¼	615	N. Y. Central R	73⅛
2,000	California St. 7s	82	12	do	73¼
4,000	Virginia State 6s	91¼	300	do b30	73⅞
10,000	do s8	91¼	100	Mich. Cen. R. b30	34¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	93	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6
5	Bank of Commerce	96	250	Chi. & R. I. R'd	61¼
5	do	96½	15	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	15½
25	Cum. Coal Prefe'd	15½	50	do s30	15
25	do	15¼	100	Panama Railroad	125½
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89½	50	do s30	125⅝
12	Pacific Mail St. Co.	74¾	100	Illinois Cen R. s60	57⅜
25	do	74½	23	Galena & Chi. R	62
50	Clev. & Toledo R	19	350	do	61¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

No marked change in the rates for Money was observable to-day, as compared with Wednesday and Tuesday; but an apparent apprehension among the Brokers, early in the day, of continued, if not increased difficulty in Street negotiations, caused a heavy pressure to sell Stocks for cash at the first meeting of the Exchange. Of course prices yielded under this feeling, and the sales of New-York Central, Panama, Illinois Central, Rock Island and Galena, were about as low as the cheapest figures of last week, when Central touched 73, and Rock Island 61¼ ℘ cent. The weakness in Reading was renewed from yesterday, and sales were made as low as 37½ ℘ cent., but a fair demand was shown for this stock, and also for Rock Island, at the reduction, and Central, after touching 73⅛ ℘ cent., rallied in the Street to 73⅜@½, and at the Second Board to 73⅜ ℘ cent.; Panama was pressed at 125¼ in the morning, but closed 125¾ @126, and Illinois Central 57½, large sales, and then at 57¾ ℘ cent. The neglect of the Michigan stocks, shown for some days past, was so decided in the forenoon as to cause Michigan Central to be offered down to 33½@34 ℘ cent., with little or no disposition to bid at all on the stock. In the afternoon a single hundred shares were taken at 34¾, buyer 60 days, while Southern Guaranteed fell to 15½. No other cause than the pressure for Money was assigned in either case. Pacific Mail shares fell to 74⅜@½, and some of the City Bank shares were lower—Commerce 96@96½ ℘ cent.; American Exchange 96½, and National 101 ℘ cent. No large sums of State Stocks were offered, and Virginias were somewhat firmer. Missouris steady, 78¾ @79 ℘ cent. At the close of the general dealings in the afternoon a steadier tone of the market was manifested, at a partial improvement of ¼@½ ℘ cent. from the morning business, on the most active of the Railway shares, and the belief obtained with some of the Brokers that about the worst day in the present pinch in the market has passed, both for Stocks and the supply of ready Money on the Street.

The State of the market for Money is something less disquieting to-day, although the freedom of negotiations is still restricted. A number of new private lenders, on call, brought their balances into the Street, in sums of $10,000 to $20,000, and there was, also, a fair inquiry for prime lists of paper, and, singular to say, with less apparent discrimination against the long dates. We hear of 4@6 months' approved bills being done at 8@9 ℘ cent., and the leading Discount Brokers report that this class of paper is by no means pressed, showing that, so far as the regular trade is concerned, most of the merchants are content with their 7 ℘ cent. Bank facilities, whatever these may be for the moment. At the same time we hear of some very good 45@60 day acceptances, sold from second hands, after being hypothecated for money at call, at from 8 to 9½ ℘ cent., though choice names are quoted at from 7 to 7½ ℘ cent. of the same dates. From the Stock Brokers the inquiry for money is still active at 7 ℘ cent.

The injurious operation of the Treasury Department, at the close of the old year, in providing $4,000,000 of extra hard cash in the New-York office for a specific object, which cannot be reached until the organization of Congress, was more especially manifest to-day by the inability of the Assay Fund to cash the certificates of Bullion deposited this week, for returns in gold coin. The Sub-Treasurer, in the absence of authority, is not able to anticipate the process of minting this Bullion at Philadelphia, although holding in his strong box nearly eight millions of coin. The Assay receipts or certificates are counted in some, if not most, of the Banks as Specie; but as it is not convenient in all cases to wait the return of coin from the Mint, further advances were refused to private holders, to their serious inconvenience, in a time like the present, of course. We hope the Secretary's attention will be called to this, and the proper remedy applied.

The Cash receipts for Customs, this week, are checked by the use of Treasury Bills which are had on the Street at ¼ ℘ cent. discount for the lower rates, and at par @ ⅛ discount for the 6 ℘ cents.

The Foreign Exchanges, this forenoon, pointed to the further cheapening of rates for Saturday's mail, and a leading drawer dropped his sight bills on London to 109 ℘ cent.; thus placing, by comparison, fair 60-day bills at 108¼@108⅜, and the very best at 108½ ℘ cent. But as he soon withdrew this figure, and one or more private dispatches from New-Orleans, of yesterday's date, advised that drawers on England and France were declining to submit to a further reduction, the market here was not pressed at the close of the day, and there was some disposition shown for higher terms. Several parcels of Southern Bank bills were withdrawn, or placed under limits. No change in Francs; the range continues wide, f.5.22½@f.5.19⅜.

The Broadway and the Bowery Savings Banks advertise their usual half-yearly dividends to depositors. The Washington Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℘ cent., payable on the 16th inst. The Lamar Fire Insurance a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℘ cent., payable on demand. The Arctic Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on the 16th inst. The New World Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable on the 16th inst. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The Republic Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7½ ℘ cent. on the capital stock. It has also made a dividend of 50 ℘ cent. in scrip to its customers. The surplus ($147,000) is now almost up to the original capital ($150,000.)

The Irving Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad earned in December $336,202, against $355,662 same month last season.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $55,695, including $55,000 for customs; paid out, $62,334; balance, this afternoon, $7,800,674.

Real Estate—January 12.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

1 lot N. W. cor. 6th-av. and 137th-st., 25x100	$735
1 lot on 137th-st., and large gore in rear, adj'g....ea.	310
1 lot S. W. cor. 6th-av. and 138th-st.	675
1 lot S. S. 137th-st., 175 ft. W. 6th-av., 25x99.11	365
1 lot E. S. 7th-av., 25 ft. S. 135th-st., 25x100	695
1 lot E. S. 7th-av., adjoining, 25x100	670
1 lot E. S. 7th-av., 24.11 N. 135th-st., 25x100	690
1 lot E. S. 7th-av., adjoining, 25x100	670
1 lot W. S. 6th-av., 24.11 N. 132d-st., 25x100	550
1 lot S. S. 136th-st., 150 feet east 7th av., 25x100	410
4 lots S. S. 136th-st., adjoining.....each	400
2 lots S. S. 136th-st., adjoining.....each	397
1 lot N. S. 136th-st., between 6th and 7th avs	400
1 lot N. S. 136th-st., between 6th and 7th avs	390
2 lots N. S. 136th-st., between 6th and 7th avs...each	390
2 lots and gore N. S. 138th-st., 100 ft. E. 6th-av. each	260
2 lots S. S. 139th-st., 225 ft. E.....each	290
2 lots running through from 138th to 139th-st...each	270
1 lot N. S. 139th-st., between 5th and 6th avs	305
1 lot S. S. 140th-st., large gore in rear	195
1 lot S. S. 140th-st., adjoining, large gore in rear	180
4 lots S. S. 140th-st., adjoining, large gore in rear	170
1 lot S. S. 135th-st., 285 feet west of 5th-av	500
2 lots N. S. 132d-st., 435 feet west of 5th-av	400
3 lots N. S. 136th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av	395
4 lots S. S. 137th-st., 200 feet west of 6th av	380

Brooklyn Property—174 Bushwicd Inlet lots at $130 each.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot north side of 6th-st., 225 feet west of Avenue A., 25 by 90 feet 10½ inches, for $5,630.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 90 bbls. Ashes, 245 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 282 bushels Corn, 1,322 bushels Rye, 5,028 bushels Oats, 1,593 pkgs. Provisions, and 73 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of small lots Maracaibo, at 12½c.@12¾c.; and 400 bags Rio, at 11c. 12c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 700 bales at previous quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℘ ℔	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
Middling	8⅛	11¼	11⅜	11⅝
Middling Fair	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜	12¾

DRY GOODS—Business in this line is reviving gradually. Domestic Cottons are in good demand, especially for export, at uniform prices. The supply is ample, and the assortment is satisfactory. Domestic Woolens are moderately inquired for, at somewhat irregular rates. In foreign fabrics, which are generally plenty, the activity is increasing. Orders have been received from the South and West, and buyers from those parts of the country are beginning to extend their purchases, though with unusual caution and discrimination. British and French Dress Goods are abundant, and the assortment of each is quite attractive. Holders generally appear to have confidence in the prosperity and success of the business this season, though some parties seem to dread the influence of the political excitement now so widespread throughout the country.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted more attention, partly from shippers, and prices of low grades have exhibited more firmness. The reported sales comprise 10,600 bbls, in lots, including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; extra State at $5 30@$5 45; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 20 @$5 30, chiefly within the range; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50 @$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 85 ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 90
Fancy Gennesee	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Gennesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales to-day 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, and Brandywine, &c.; $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$6 80 ℘ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, $4 10@$4 15 for Baltimore, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, to-day, at, however, somewhat easier prices. Shippers have been more inclined to purchase. We have heard of sales of 21,000 bushels, including amber Western, on private terms, Milwaukee Club, part at $1 23, delivered, for export, and Chicago Spring on p. t., ℘ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is held higher. The demand is moderate. Sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels, at 87c.@90c. for fair to choice new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 84c.@89c. for new White do. and do., ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive and unsettled. Small sales have been made, at 88c.@91c. ℘ bushel, for lots from railroad dépôt. Lots in store are held at 92c.@94c. ℘ bushel. Barley is very quiet, at old quotations. Oats are in limited request, including Prince Edward's Island at 47½c., Canada, at 45½c.@46c.; Western, at 45c.@46c.; State, at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 42c.@44c.; Southern, at 40c.@42½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 600 bales North River, for shipment and for City use, at $1 12½@$1 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of small lots of new at 12c.@16c. ℘ ℔.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 52c.@53c., chiefly at 52c.; and 100 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 22c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in request at steady rates. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Spirits Turpentine is salable and firm at 41c.@41½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is moderately inquired for, mainly at 57c.@58c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, and sales have been made of 700 bbls., in lots, mainly at $16 12½@$16 25 for old mess, $17 25 for new mess, and $11 62½@11 65 for old prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are attracting more attention at 9c.@9½c. for hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is salable and steady, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c., ℘ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for at old prices. Sales 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots at 10¾c.@10⅝c. ℘ ℔. Beef is inactive at previous figures. Sales to-day, 175 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 @$5 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c. @17c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 370 hhds. Cuba, at 7½c.@7⅞c., mainly at 7⅝c., and 2,000 bags China, on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 10,000 ℔s. Prime, at former prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@26c. ℘ gallon, chiefly within the range.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 5½d.@6d.; 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d.; 50 boxes Bacon, at 20s., and 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d. For London, 400 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d., and 10 tons Clover Seed, at 25s. A vessel (170 tons) to Porto Rico and back, with Sugar, at 40c., and Molasses at $3.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

SENTENCES FOR BURGLARY, GRAND LARCENY, AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Lawrence Reilly and Thomas McAlier were tried and convicted of burglary, before Judge RUSSELL. They broke into the house of Mr. Skaats, in West Thirty-eighth-street, on Dec. 5, and stole a quantity of lead pipe. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Julia Fitzgerald, a chambermaid at the Bancroft House, in Broadway, took some jewelry, with $25, from Mr. Duscom, which had been deposited in the clerk's private closet. As she made it appear probable that she had only used it as a personal decoration for a party to which she was invited, judgment was suspended, and she was discharged.

Patrick Buckley pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit bills, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John Heitzman was sentenced to the State Prison for stealing $37 from Mr. David Hilgenberg, on Nov. 13.

William Hughes, *alias* Cochrane, was charged with robbing William Rhinelander of $250, on the 23d June. He was convicted, and it being his second offence, he was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Philip Kampa was tried for assault and battery, and acquitted.

Charles Young, *alias* John Smith, was tried and convicted for breaking into the store of Frederick Meinicke, on Dec. 12, and stealing $8. Sentenced to three years and three months in the State Prison.

Mary Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Cecilia Skinner pleaded guilty to assault and battery on Bridget Kane, on Dec. 24, and was sent for one year to the same institution.

Ansel Holmes, a boy, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. This was the case in which, last week, Mr. James P. Holmes, the boy's employer, was fined $25 for contempt of Court.

Leinhard Beckhover and James Smith were tried and convicted of larceny of money and goods from James C. Daniels, on Dec. 12. Beckhover went to the Penitentiary for 9 months, and Smith for 1 year.

United States Circuit Court.—JAN. 12.

BEFORE JUDGE BETTS AND A JURY.

Jacob Smith, one of the crew of the ship *Lady Suffolk*, was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon—to wit, a sheath knife.

James Jasper, a colored man, one of the crew of the bark *Fanny*, was also convicted of a similar assault, with a six-barreled pistol, on another of the crew of the bark, while on a voyage from Cuba to this port.

Rights of Property Holders.

THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.

John Jay vs. George Bruce—This is an action to recover damages for alleged injuries to the plaintiff's property on the corner of Canal and Elm streets, caused by the grade of the street having been changed by the defendant, in 1856. The case is now on trial before Chief-Justice BOSWORTH in the Superior Court. The complaint alleges that in 1853 he erected on his lots a block of buildings, with careful reference to the grade of Canal-street at that time; that the water from the street then flowed off regularly in a culvert; that in 1856 the defendant built on the opposite corner, and applied to the plaintiff for his (plaintiff's) consent to raise the grade of the street and sidewalk in front of defendant's premises, which was refused in express terms; that upon the refusal of the plaintiff, the defendant continued his work—with a view to raise the grade, under a pretended authority from the Common Council; that the plaintiff then obtained an injunction from Justice HOFFMAN to restrain the proposed change in the grade; that the injunction was served, and to get rid of it the defendant then proposed an arbitration of the question of damages, as to the probable amount the plaintiff would sustain by reason of the raising the grade; that the injunction was withdrawn, and the matter referred by consent to Messrs. James T. Brady and Ex-Judge Thompson, as arbitrators; that the matter was postponed for different reasons on the part of the plaintiff, until Mr. Brady went to Europe, and Thompson finally declined to act; that pending this proposed arbitration, the defendant proceeded to build, and did raise the grade in front of his premises, on Canal-street, and a like elevation on the westerly side of Elm-street, and thereby changed the watercourse of Canal street to plaintiff's side, which rendered the construction of a culvert necessary, and deprived the plaintiff of the space under the sidewalks for use as vaults, &c.; that now the plaintiff's premises are constantly overflowed by water from the streets and that to remedy the matter he would be subjected to alterations and great expense. The damages claimed are $10,000.

The defendant denies the ownership of the plaintiff, and to building his stores as alleged; denies that he has made any change in the grade established by law, or that he has done anything injurious to plaintiff's premises; that the survey showed the grade on his side of the street to be 15 inches too low, and below the grade established by law; that upon application to the Common Council, that Body passed a resolution directing that the changes complained of be made under the control of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that it was done accordingly.

The cause is still on, and will likely consume several days.

Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, for plaintiff; Gerrard & Bulkley for defendant.

The McKenzie Case.

Alexander McKenzie vs. Jane McKenzie.—This is another branch of the noted McKenzie divorce case. The action is to recover from the defendant house No. 765 Broadway, which the plaintiff conveyed to defendant at a period when he was in the habit of drinking to excess.

He now claims that he was not himself when he made the transfer, and that he did not know what he was doing.

The defendant denies this.

The cause now came on for trial before Justice SUTHERLAND, at the Circuit, and will probably continue a day or two.

John McKeon, for plaintiff; Samuel J. Glassey, for defendant.

Verdict.

Wm. R. Taylor vs. Nicholas D. Hendee.—This was an action for malicious prosecution, and was reported yesterday. The jury now found a verdict for the defendant.

Curious Question of Practice.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS—JAN. 12.

Pease et al. vs. the Steamship Ocean Bird.—This was one of five suits commenced against the steamer for repairs and supplies furnished to her in this port. The matter came before the Court on application for the discharge of the vessel from the processes issued in he cases.

The vessel, as may be recollected, was one of the vessels involved in the controversy between Capt. Graham and the firm of Meyer & Stucken, as having been transferred by Graham to Meyer & Stucken under a usurious contract, which passed no title to them. They subsequently sold her abroad, and she has returned to this port recently under the ownership of Spaniards. Capt. Graham, claiming that the title to the vessel had never passed from him, after her return here, had replevin papers made out to take possession of the vessel, but did not give the Marshal the necessary bond, and afterwards with a company of men went on board and took possession of the steamer by his own authority, without reference to the replevin suit—an action which the master of the vessel, acting for his Spanish owners, claimed to be an outrage, and made some application to the Spanish Consul for protection. In the meantime these libels were filed by material men, and the vessel seized by the Marshal under the process. Capt. Graham thereupon filed his claim, and having executed a bond to the Marshal, as required by the statute, applied to the Court, yesterday afternoon, on notice to the proctors for the various libelants, for an order to discharge the attachment.

Messrs. Evarts and Southmayd, who were retained for the Spanish owners, having accidentally heard of this application, appeared also, and requested a postponement, saying that they were the owners, and desired time to prepare affidavits to show the facts of the case, and to file a claim and execute the requisite bonds, that the vessel might be delivered to them.

Mr. Williams, who represented Capt. Graham, said that Mr. Southmayd had no standing in Court, the only parties being the claimant, whom he represented, and the libelants, to whom notice had been given of the application.

Mr. Southmayd claimed that the notice was not sufficient under the rules of the Court. Mr. More, one of the libelants' proctors, who was present, said that in the position of the case he must only stand on legal rights and requirements.

On examination of the notice given of the application, it appeared that it did not conform to the requirements of the rule, and Judge BETTS accordingly said that he could not approve the bonds, but that a new notice must be served.

Mr. Williams said he would serve a new notice on the spot for an immediate application, but as Mr. More did not feel himself called on to remain in Court for the purpose of having the notice served on him, the time was changed, on suggestion of the Court, to this morning at 10 o'clock.

This morning both parties were present. The Spanish owners having also filed their claim and executed bonds, prayed for an order of the Court that the property arrested be delivered to them.

Mr. Williams objected to such order, and prayed that on his bonds the vessel be simply discharged from attachment.

The matter was not disposed of, however, but finally was put over to to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Superior Court—Special Term.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Berrick vs. Hibbard.*—Motion denied, but with leave to renew it, as the defendant may be advised.

Scheffer vs. Sanders.—No reason is assigned why a complaint was not served within twenty days from the 21st of June, 1853; a complaint should have been served as early as July 11, 1859; six months have since elapsed. It does not appear that anything has been done towards preparing a complaint, and no excuse is given for this default. The motion to dismiss the complaint for want of prosecution is granted, with $10 costs of the motion.

Calendar—Friday, Jan. 13.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 92, 94, 98, 19, 61, 40, 52, 36, 75.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Short calendar, posted by title of causes in Clerk's office. *Part II.*—Nos. 200, 246, 302, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 322, 326, 330, 332, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 275, (233, 334,) 355, 397, 409, 411, 417, 423, 429, 431, 433, 435, 439, 445, 451, 455, 457, 459, 46. *Part II.*—Nos. 1,448, 388, 394, 324, 416, 418, 420, (422, 425,) 428, 430, 432, 434.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 59, 60, 86, 252, 277, 287, 5, 127, 328, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336. *Part II.*—Nos. 51, 313, 314, 315, 258, 323, 321, 3,157, 338, 342, 343, 346, 348, 349, 68.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—The Irish Post.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

BOWERY THEATRE—Boys and Girls of the Present Day—Actress of all Work—Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Halvei the Unknown—Mother Goose—Dick the Newsboy—Paddy Carey.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn—Drayton's Parlor Operas—Senor Oliveira.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Phenomenon—Dumb Girl of the Inn—Evening—The Red Ranger—Tight Rope Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Equestrian Performances.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate of the United States yesterday an exciting debate took place on Mr. Pugh's resolution, in which Messrs. Pugh, Douglas, Davis, Green and Clay participated. Mr. Douglas defended the consistency of his course. He charged that others had changed their views, and said that he would not accept a nomination at Charleston, unless on a platform acceptable to him. He would reply fully hereafter to attacks made on him. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Sherman inquired of Mr. Houston whether, in his remarks of the preceding day, he intended any personal allusion by stigmatizing the possible election of Mr. Sherman as a "burning, withering curse and shame." Mr. Houston at once disclaimed any design to allude to Mr. Sherman personally. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, proposed that Mr. Clark's Anti-Helper resolution be removed out of the way, and that the House adopt the substitute adopted by the Committee of Democrats, Americans and Anti-Lecomptonites at the meeting held Sunday, in which they declared that no man, who recommended, or still insists on and does not disclaim Helper's doctrines, and who is not opposed to further agitation of the Slavery question, is fit to be Speaker. Various gentlemen explained the circumstances under which this substitute was adopted. Mr. Haskin asked a question of Mr. McRae, which elicited from Mr. Clark, of New-York, the words, "It is none of my colleague's business." Mr. Haskin made some remarks, amid cries of order. Soon the members on all sides were on their feet, and many rushed to the area and main aisle. The Sergeant-at-arms was called on. He appeared with his mace, demanding peace. The Clerk kept on rapping to order. The utmost possible excitement prevailed. Subsequently, Mr. Clemens said that he saw Mr. Haskin take a pistol out of his breast. Mr. Davidson, jocularly, gave notice that when he again came to the House he would bring his shot-gun with him. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said that was making game of the House. Mr. Haskin subsequently explained how the pistol happened to fall from his breast. Every one who knew him, knew he would not use it except in an honorable way. Mr. Clark, of New-York, apologized for the harsh remarks, and the House adjourned in good order and humor.

At Lawrence, yesterday, a gang of one hundred men were working systematically removing the ruins of the Pemberton Mills. The bodies of several of the victims were discovered, and their names, where identification was possible, were added to the sad list already published. As yet there seems to be no reason to estimate the loss of life as being greater than was stated yesterday. The investigation by the Coroner has been commenced, and the evidence taken tended to throw the burden of blame on the contractor who built the mills. Many graphic accounts of the calamity, given by those who escaped, and thrilling incidents recorded by eye-witnesses of the sad scenes of Tuesday night, will be found elsewhere.

The text of the treaty by which Buenos Ayres is readmitted to the Argentine Confederation has been received. A Convention is to meet to provide for the political wants of Buenos Ayres, and until these reforms are decided she will maintain diplomatic relations with no power whatever. All the previous difficulties between her and the Confederation are to be forgotten, and no one of her inhabitants is to suffer confiscation or be molested in any way for his past political action. All the officers of Buenos Ayres are to be reappointed to the offices which they held before she left the Confederation, and the people are to proceed at once to the election of representatives to the General Government.

The Opposition Members of the Legislature of Tennessee have presented the name of John Bell, as the Union Candidate for the Presidency. A County Convention in Pennsylvania has instructed its delegates to the State Convention to advocate the claims of Mr. Breckinridge.

The bill expelling free negroes from Missouri has passed the lower branch of the Legislature, and having already passed the Senate, lacks only the Governor's signature to become a law.

A very large meeting, called to express the devotion of the citizens to the Union, and their aversion to Brown's unhappy design, was held at Albany last evening. The outer hall of the Capitol—the Assembly having declined to permit its chamber to be used for the purpose—was crowded to its utmost capacity, and multitudes were necessarily excluded. Hon. Garret Y. Lansing was selected as President. As soon as the organization had been completed, Mr. Henry J. Raymond was called for; and spoke at some length upon the necessity of assuring the South, in its present agitated state, of the substantial conservatism of Northern sentiment, and of Northern indisposition to interfere with their peculiar institution where guaranteed by law. Ex-Gov. Seymour followed Mr. Raymond in a speech of great eloquence; and a series of terse and vigorous resolutions were adopted.

A very large Union demonstration at Bangor, Me., on Wednesday evening, was addressed by Hon. George Evans and Mr. Charles Jarvis, of Ellsworth. The resolutions declare that property in slaves is constitutionally entitled to the same protection as any other class of property; and that the Bangor people are ready to afford all manner of aid to their Southern brethren in maintaining their rights under the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

In the State Senate, a report in favor of amending the statutes in relation to the collection of rent, was presented by Mr. Hammond. Among bills noticed was one in relation to divorces, and another providing for a number of railroads in the streets of New-York. Mr. Richmond introduced his bill for the recovery of damages for the destruction of the Quarantine Buildings; and Mr. Goss offered a resolution providing for the codification of the School Laws. A petition asking for $1,000,000 in aid of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad excited much discussion as to the Committee to which it should properly be referred. It was finally decided to send it to the Committee on Ways and Means, the future destination of all such matter. Several documents were ordered printed for the use of members. Among the bills noticed was one, by Mr. Slingerland, to commute the sentence of Mrs. Hartung; one, by Mr. Arcularius, to impose a penalty on carrying concealed weapons. Among those introduced, one, by Mr. Law, to pay the State Debt by a tax upon articles of luxuries; one by Mr. Gover to protect gas consumers. and one by Mr. McQuade to repeal part of the act creating the Contracting Board. Mr. Van Horn introduced joint resolutions to amend the Constitution by abolishing the property qualification.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived yesterday at Leavenworth, in seven days from Denver City, bringing $22,000 in gold. The mild weather had induced many of the miners to recommence work. Much inconvenience was felt in consequence of the want of proper machinery for crushing the quartz, which promised an abundant yield of gold. Gov. Beals came by the Express from Denver City, *en route* for Washington, bearing a petition in favor of a territorial organization.

Patrick Maude, who was convicted of the murder of his sister, Mrs. Turbott, at Newark, New-Jersey, on the 28th of May last, by shooting her with a pistol, was executed yesterday in the Essex County jail, at Newark. The prisoner made a speech upon the gallows, which, for recklessness, incoherency and blasphemy, has scarcely ever been equaled. The execution was witnessed by about three hundred persons.

Just after the Croton Falls train on the Harlem Railroad had left Pleasantville yesterday morning, the two passenger cars attached were thrown from the track down an embankment fifteen feet high. Fortunately, the train was going slowly at the time, and none of the passengers were seriously injured.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, last evening, directing the Committee on Ordinances to deliberate with regard to the propriety of appointing competent engineers to inspect steam-boilers, that accidents arising from their use may be hereafter prevented. The Special Committee appointed to revise the rules of the Board reported in favor of an alteration which will permit of the passage by this Board of "acts" and "resolutions" sent to it by the Board of Councilmen, on the same day on which the latter act upon them, without the unanimous consent of the members present, which, by the old rules, is made requisite to the validity of all action upon them. The report was adopted. The Special Committee on the Tax Levy reported in favor of adding $191,000 to the estimate of expenditures for 1860, making their total amount, for City and county purposes, $7,165,123 36. The report was made the special order for Monday next. A resolution directing the Comptroller to take no further action in regard to the sale of the Brooklyn Ferry leases till otherwise ordered, and another directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a draft of a memorial to the Legislature, asking for the repeal of the law which prohibits the Aldermen and Councilmen from receiving any salaries, and for the passage of an act providing that each of them shall receive $2,000 a year for their services, were referred, and the Board adjourned to Monday. At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen several petitions were received, asking to have the fares on the City Railroads reduced to 3 cents. They were referred. A Committee of three was appointed to consider the propriety of providing, by ordinance, for the examination of unsafe buildings.

The state of Money affairs yesterday was less disquieting, though the inquiry from the Brokers, more than from the regular trade, continued active. Stocks were again pressed on sale early in the day, but closed firmer in the afternoon. The Foreign Exchanges also came to a pause, under the belief that a further reduction at the South is somewhat improbable.

Flour attracted more attention, partly from shippers, and firmer prices were obtained for low grades. Wheat was also more sought after, at, however, easier rates. Corn was less plenty, and was dearer. The demand was moderate. Cotton was inactive, as were likewise Metals, Oils, Rice, Spices, Teas, Seeds, Hemp, Hops and Lime. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Provisions, Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. Whisky was more active. The freight engagements were limited.

Union Meetings.

A Union meeting was held in Albany last evening, and another expression of the conservative sentiment of the North has been uttered, to convince, if convince it may, our Southern brethren that we neither desire their humiliation in the Union, nor plot their ruin out of it. These meetings have now been held in very many of the cities and large towns north of Mason and Dixon's line, and though we certainly cannot approve of all the views which have been advanced under cover of such gatherings, nor of the spirit in which some of their orators have spoken; though in some cases they have, doubtless, been made subservient to party ends, and used for the advancement of personal interests, yet, upon the whole, it cannot be questioned that their influence has been salutary at the North, and deserves to be so at the South. They have roused Northern men into thinking seriously upon the dangers and duties of the present crisis; they have opened a way for the general instinctive disavowal of Northern sympathy with all plans of intrusive Anti-Slavery in the States in which Slavery exists; they have led the community to feel that open attempts to nullify the action of the law for the rendition of fugitives from service, which has been pronounced constitutional by the highest judicial tribunal of the land, are serious offences against the Federal rights of the South; they have proclaimed the fraternal regard of the masses of the North for their Southern fellow-citizens. Surely then, they ought to strengthen the hands and encourage the spirits of the patriotic and conservative men of the South who, in the all-pervading excitement and alarm of their own section, are trying to stand up nobly for the preservation of the Federal Union, and to rebuke the mad spirit of revolution.

That these meetings should not prove entirely satisfactory to the South, might be expected, when we consider the extreme excitement, amounting to a panic, into which the public mind of that section has been plunged by the first overt conspiracy ever originated in the North against the stability of its institutions and the peace and security of its society. The echo of the murderous shots fired at Harper's Ferry must be expected to drown in the popular Southern ear, for a time, at least, the sound of the wisest voices prophesying peace and faith. But we are glad to notice—as, for instance, in the columns of the Washington *Constitution* of yesterday—indications that those to whom the South listens as its loyal friends, through thick and thin, are beginning to do justice to the sentiments out of which the Union meetings of the North have sprung, and to that temper of the Northern community which has made them not only possible in, but really representative of, our most distinctively Anti-Slavery States. Let the scenes of these meetings be thus fairly put before the Southern populations, and it can hardly be that they shall altogether fail of reaching the sober second thought even of these indignant and agitated millions, whom presses like the New-York *Herald* are doing their best to sting into the fatal fury of universal panic, and Senators like Mr. Iverson to organize into open revolution.

To this end, let us have no deceitful versions of the national feeling at the North. The North must not be held to indorse Slavery in indorsing the Union. On the subject of Slavery in the abstract, we can have no profitable discussion between the statesmen and the journalists of the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States. This is a subject not now to be brought up for treatment. An Anti-Slavery North loyally helped to make the Constitution; an Anti-Slavery North can loyally help to maintain it. Will the Pro-Slavery South but do as much?

The object of our Northern Union meetings, as we have said, is two-fold: first, to convince Northern men that there is indeed great danger before us of a terrible sectional collision unless the South and the North can be brought to a mutual understanding, and to a virtual renewal of the Federal compact on the basis laid by all our recent trials and experience; and secondly, to make Southern men feel that the South may still maintain her honor and her rights beneath the United American flag. The first of these objects, it must be owned, has been thus far more successfully achieved than e second; and it is quite time that the sense and statesmanship of the South should bestir itself earnestly in the good work. We trust that the extremely comprehensive damnation dealt out by the disunionist Senator from Georgia, in his speech of the other day, upon every national measure, principle and man, may spur these powers of good into action. When Mr. Iverson contrived to confound in one anathema, the Cincinnati Platform of the Democratic Party and Mr. Seward's Rochester manifesto, the masculine Territorial policy of Senator Douglas and the invasion of John Brown, he certainly brought the Southern frenzy on this subject to its culminating point. From this harangue, we trust the country may be enabled to mark the receding of that tide of folly, fear and fanaticism which has menaced us all so seriously of late.

The Abolition Organ at its Task.

The *Herald* points to the contrast which the catastrophe at Lawrence suggests, between the condition of Northern operatives and Southern slaves. Negro slaves at the South are never shut up six or seven hundred at a time in a rickety factory, by parsimonious and reckless employers, but tenderly cared for, and so forth. Our Abolitionist cotemporary might have carried the comparison further, with equal success. Negro slaves are never allowed to enlist in the army or navy, and expose themselves to the Indian or Mexican rifles, or British broadsides. On the contrary, our soldiers and sailors are all poor white men, whom stern necessity drives into the ranks, and who, in time of war, are launched by cruel commanders into the most horrible dangers. The condition of the European whites is, in this respect, just as bad as our own, and contrasts sadly with the happier lot of our Southern Sambos. We believe it is no exaggeration to say that since the commencement of the present century a million and a half of poor Englishmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and Americans have fallen in battle, or been horribly mutilated by sabre, bullet and bayonet. Yet during the whole of that period, we do not believe twelve negroes have been slain in action, including those who were slain at Harper's Ferry. Their masters carefully prevent them from going under fire or exposing themselves to any of the thousand chances of war, and, instead of condemning them to pass their days in learning to destroy their fellow-beings, confine them to the peaceable and useful labors of the plantation.

Another enormous advantage which the slave possesses over the poor white is his immunity from that too common cause of suffering—railroad accidents. Northern operatives, driven to and fro in search of labor, or impelled by a maudlin desire to visit their friends at a distance, are constantly to be found in large numbers in railroad trains, and when accidents take place—and they now occur almost every week—dozens of these unfortunates are crushed and mutilated in the most horrible manner. Our columns contains hundreds of such examples every year. The negro slave, on the contrary, rarely travels by train. It is his good fortune to live under the tutelage of those who know the dangers which beset this species of locomotion, restrain his migratory ardor, and teach him to find in the limits of his owner's plantation that happiness which the restless white laborer pursues in vain through the length and breadth of the Continent.

Among other dangers and miseries by which white men of one class or other are constantly beset, and from which the condition of negro slaves exempts them, are accidents from the careless use of fire-arms in hunting, duels bankruptcy, business anxiety, dyspepsia, gout political defeats, bad conduct of sons at college, death of favorite horses, inability to pay board bills, the dunning of washerwomen, fear of a dissolution of the Union, forgetfulness of pocket-handkerchiefs in cold weather, and divers other ills that flesh is "heir to." When one reflects, however, that it is by such things as these that life is embittered, for the great majority of us free white men at the North, and that they are all of them griefs which a negro slave never knows, which of us is there who would not enjoy being sold South, and does not even now pine for compulsory employment in the culture of cotton?

City Railway Management.

There is one feature in the case between the City railroad companies and the public which the apologists of the latter entirely overlook, and that is, the rights not of those who stand in their cars, but of those who sit down in them. The obvious intention of the law in granting their charters, and fixing the rate of fare, was that every person who paid five cents for a seat in a car thereby became entitled not simply to a seat, but to as much room in front for his legs as the width of the passage, *minus* the space occupied by the legs of his *vis-à-vis*, afforded; to as much light and ventilation as can be had when all the seats are full, and no less, and to perfect freedom of ingress and egress along the passage-way. Under the present system these undeniable rights of the stated passengers are entirely ignored. The passage-way is crammed full, their toes are trampled on, their legs cramped up, and the air, on a stormy or cold day, rendered so foul, that even half an hour's exposure to it is most injurious to health. Now, we maintain that when all the seats in a car are filled, the Company has contracted with every one of the passengers to secure him the accomodation, space, light, air and facility for egress which he then enjoys, and that, when a single person is admitted to stand up and hang on by the strap, their contract is violated. It is the duty of the Company to refuse to admit anybody else. The willingness of those outside to accept the standing-room has nothing to do with the question, any more than the willingness of a new comer at a crowded hotel to put up with half of a bed, the whole of which another guest has already engaged for himself, has to do with the landlord's bargain with the latter. The conductor of a car has but one answer for those who apply for admission after the seats are all taken, and that is that there is no room. If this rule were forced upon the companies, as it ought to be, they would soon be compelled to do their duty, and run, if need be, twice as many cars as at present. The crowds, who are now so anxious to get home that they are ready to be packed like sheep in the gangway, to the annoyance and discomfort and injury of those who have already engaged the car, would, if left on the sidewalk one or two evenings, speedily find means to bring the Presidents of these corporations to a sense of their obligations to the public. We should like to know how much longer New-Yorkers will be satisfied with being dependent on the good nature of corporations for the means of reaching their homes in the evening; how much longer, in short, the space to which citizens are entitled in licensed public vehicles will be left dependent on the caprice of conductors.

The Execution of Maude.—The extreme sentence of the law was executed yesterday, in Newark, N. J., upon Patrick Maude, convicted of the murder of his sister, Mrs. Turbott. His whole demeanor, and his incoherent harangue at the scene of execution, could leave hardly a doubt in the mind of any one, of his insanity. He had previously been convicted of an assault and battery with attempt to kill, and was sentenced to the State Prison; but the question of his sanity having been raised, he was examined by a Medical Board, by the order of the Court, and unanimously pronounced insane. Whereupon he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. He managed to make his escape in May last, and, two days after, committed the murder for which he yesterday paid the penalty of his life. His whole conduct, the absence of any apparent provocation to the deed, and his subsequent deportment at the trial—refusing the aid of counsel, and interrupting the Judge during the delivery of his sentence—indicated mental unsoundness. The fact of his previous insanity—so adjudged by a competent tribunal—and the commission of the crime immediately after his escape from the Asylum, should, so far as we can judge, have induced the interposition of Executive clemency for the postponement of his execution, until every shadow of doubt upon the question of his sanity was removed. The thought of hanging a madman is utterly revolting, and if Maude was not in an insane frenzy yesterday, when he stood upon the gallows, then he was a consummate actor—at a time, too, when he had no reasonable motive for dissimulation, and when he could not hope by it to avert his impending doom.

We are not so strongly in favor of capital punishment as not to own that its legitimate moral effect upon the community can only be secured when it is sustained by the full conviction of the guilt of the condemned and of the justice of his sentence. But when, as in the case of Maude, a person is launched into eternity raving like a bedlamite, ascribing his death to witchcraft, and with insane imprecations of vengeance upon his lips, no feelings but those of pity and horror are excited.

Congressional Decorum.—Another of the disgraceful scenes, which are a reproach to the country and to the civilization of the age, occurred in the Hall of Representatives in Washington yesterday. At the prospect of a personal collision between Mr. Haskin and Mr. Clark of this State, the members rushed into the aisles, the utmost confusion prevailed, and the whole House was in a perfect tumult. A pistol was drawn, and the Sergeant-at-Arms had to interpose to prevent a general row. It was some time before order could be sufficiently restored to allow the business—or rather the wordy warfare—of the House to proceed.

The practice of carrying deadly weapons into the Halls of Congress cannot be too severely reprobated. No great damage would ensue if a little bad blood were occasionally let off from the nose; but if, in the excitement of the moment, fire-arms should be resorted to, some peaceable and unoffending member of the House—if there are any of this character—or some person in the galleries, might be shot by accident, to the regret of the country. If the House should ever be organized—of which the prospect is only in the dim and distant future—we hope that some Representative will submit a law prohibiting, under the severest penalty, members of Congress from carrying any deadly weapon upon the person during their attendance upon the sessions of the respective bodies to which they belong. If gentlemen are disposed to enact the bravo, let them do it where they can have a fair field and free fight, and shoot each other to their hearts' content, without endangering the lives of those who are only lookers-on. The least punishment for the offence mentioned, should be the expulsion of the offending member from Congress.

The Sonora Surveying Party.—We publish elsewhere a communication relative to the Comonfort grant to Jecker, Torre & Co., under which Messrs. Stone & Isham have undertaken to survey the public lands in the State of Sonora. This communication is from a gentleman who has been a resident of Arizona for the last four years, and he is well informed on the subject of which he speaks. We are not aware that our Government has interfered, or intends to interfere, in this matter. Recent advices state that the Juarez Government acknowledge the grant of Jecker & Co. as valid, and that Pesquiera, Governor of Sonora, has been directed by that Government to withdraw his opposition to the survey, and permit Capt. Stone to proceed in the execution of his labors.

It is evident, however, that the people of Sonora will never allow the survey to be made unless force is brought to bear upon them. It is unfortunate that Americans have been inveigled into this enterprise, for, in addition to the fact of its interrupting our friendly intercourse with the Sonorians, our citizens, if not our Government, are forced to sustain the foreign concern of Jecker, Torre & Co., whose pecuniary existence, according to reliable advices, depends on the total destruction of American interests and influence throughout the Republic of Mexico.

Toleration in a Fight.—The *Express*, of this City, regards it as an evidence of the real toleration of Anti-Slavery opinion and speech at the South that Cassius M. Clay was allowed to deliver an address to the citizens of Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday. Perhaps the well-known fact that this gentleman is somewhat addicted to the use of "carnal weapons" may afford some explanation of his immunity from a coat of tar and feathers. Mr. Clay, on a former occasion, had a desperate fight with a number of persons who assailed him while making a speech which was not in consonance with their taste, and the recollection of that affray may have had the salutary effect of administering a caution against a repetition of a hazardous experiment.

The Great Breach of Promise Case.—The now celebrated $100,000 breach of promise case, entitled "Carzstang *vs.* Shaw," is set for a new trial in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Rebbe, this morning. We have not heard the intention of counsel in the case, but it is not unlikely that it will be continued for a few days, in order to dispose of other cases now pending in the Court. It will be remembered that on the former trial the jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed—$100,000—and it is this, together with the high standing and wealth of the defendant, that renders the case so interesting. The verdict is the largest ever given in the world in a similar suit. On the present trial an enormous amount of new testimony, principally depositions taken abroad, will be introduced. It comprises the evidence of over fifty witnesses residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., Charleston, S. C., Cincinnati, Baltimore, and elsewhere, and in bulk would fill an ordinary champagne basket. The counsel on both sides have been industrious since the last trial, and some very interesting and perhaps rich developments may be expected—though undoubtedly the Court will exclude portions of the testimony. The Court-room was crowded, while the other trial was in progress, during the whole time, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that more anxiety will be excited now to hear the testimony than ever before. Be the result what it may, "Carzstang *vs.* Shaw" has already taken a front rank in the breach of promise suits in the country.—*St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 9.*

New Church.—A new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated at Brooklyn, yesterday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

UNION MEETINGS.

Great Demonstration at Albany.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. GARRET Y. LANSING, EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, HENRY J. RAYMOND AND OTHERS.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Union meeting at the Capitol to-night was attended by fully four thousand persons, while an untold number were excluded from the great outer hall of the Capitol by inability to obtain admittance. The hall was packed as closely as men could stand—the speakers occupying the landing at the top of the stairs leading to the Senate Chamber.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Franklin Townsend, Ex-Mayor of the city, who nominated Hon. Garret Y. Lansing as President.

L. S. Parsons nominated a long list of Vice-Presidents, in which all parties were represented.

John C. Feltman nominated a number of Secretaries.

Mr. Lansing, on taking the chair, made brief remarks on the patriotic objects of the meeting.

Mr. Raymond was called forward, and was received with loud cheers, and round after round of applause. When order was restored, Mr. Raymond said that he supposed the first business in order would be to return thanks to the Legislature for the use of this fine hall. [Immense applause and loud laughter.] He deemed it proper to say, at the same time, that the most appropriate place to meet and express devotion to the Union, was outside the Legislature. [Great cheering and laughter.] It was the common cry that there was no danger of a destruction of the Union, because there was no settled project on foot for its dissolution; but it should be remembered that all destructive movements had their origin not in reason but in passion.

For all practical purposes the Union was already dissolved. It was true that on the map the boundaries of the United States remained as they used to be, but this alone was not union. There was no Union. There was no fraternal and confiding feeling to bind the Union together.

He alluded to the restriction of free speech south of Mason and Dixon's line, and declared that the object now was not to prevent a dissolution of the Union, but to restore the friendly and fraternal feeling that existed in the early days of the Republic. It was the duty of Northern men to trace to their origin the present unhappy dissenions that destroyed the sentiments of fraternal regard that should and must be looked upon as the true solidity of the Union.

He attributed the origin of these evils, only of recent date, mainly to the violence and recklessness of the anti-Slavery agitation of the North. It had been the fashion here of late years to denounce every slaveholder as outside the pale of humanity and Christianity. He traced the course of political agitation, both at the North and South, and severely and impartially reviewed the action of the ultraists of both sections of the Union. His remarks were very effective, and elicited round after round of applause. At the close, three hearty cheers were given for the speaker.

Gov. Seymour was then called forward, and was received with three cheers. He reviewed the position which the State of New-York had always occupied in relation to the Union, and the great stake it had in its preservation. He regarded the Union movement as eminently proper to be shared in prominently by the commercial men of the State, and denounced those journals who had made it a matter of ridicule and denunciation, that such meetings were shared in by citizens interested in the commerce of the State. Certainly such men should know, and had a right to assert, the value of the Union. He enlarged upon the duty of the greater States to respect the sovereignty of the weaker members of the Confederacy. His speech was an eloquent and able plea for State rights and the privilege of each independent sovereignty to regulate and control its own affairs. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the North, and especially to the State of New-York to set the seal of reprobation upon the present baneful agitation that threatens so much danger to the Union.

Mr. John V. L. Pruyn reported the resolutions which were lengthy, and expressive of devotion to the Union, and condemnatory of both extremes, North and South, whose ultraism would endanger its integrity.

A long letter was received from Ex-President Van Buren, sympathizing with the object of the meeting, and giving his views of the agitation at present distracting the country.

The meeting adjourned after Mr. Seymour's address, with loud cheers for the Union.

UNION MEETING AT BANGOR, MAINE.

Bangor, Me., Thursday, Jan. 12.

A Union meeting was held last night, at Norambega Hall. It was largely attended; the galleries were crowded with ladies, and the hall below was filled with men of all parties. The meeting was presided over by Hon. J. W. Hathaway and one hundred Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by Hon. Geo. Evans, of Portland, and Charles Jarvis, of Ellsworth, which were enthusiastically received. Letters were read from Ex-President Pierce, Ex-Governor Wells, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Hon. M. H. Smith, and Ex-Senator Bradbury. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the greatest national compact and fundamental law, on which the Union is founded, by which it is upheld.

Resolved, That obedience to its sacred provisions and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, is the test and condition of fidelity to the Union.

Resolved, That all professions of loyalty to the Union, accompanied by works or acts violative of the Constitution and laws so passed and expounded, and of the rights of States or individuals thereby established, are palpably absurd, false and hypocritical.

Resolved, That the rights of property in their slaves, guaranteed by this Constitution and these laws to our brethren of the Southern States, are clearly entitled to receive equal protection with any other constitutional right.

Resolved, That while here, to-night, we renewedly pledge ourselves and our fortunes, and our sacred honors, to protect and defend the Constitution and the Union; we give the same pledges to aid and assist in the protection of these and all other constitutional rights, whenever, wherever, or howsoever made.

Resolved, That the recent invasion by John Brown and his followers, of the soil of Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, was not only an assault upon the property and the lives of her citizens, whom they robbed and murdered, but upon the Constitution and Union also; and that while those who took an active part in it have deservedly suffered the severest punishment of the law, those who were participants with them, either by encouragement before or sympathy after the criminal acts were committed, should share with them in the infamy with which their memory is branded.

Political.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Jackson County contestants, casting six votes on the Douglas side, asked leave to withdraw from the contest, which was granted.

The Hancock County contestants, casting four votes on the Administration side, also asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the contest.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably to the Douglas claimants from Lawrence County, and after explanations had been made by the claimants on each side, the Convention adopted the report.

The Randolph County contest was compromised by allowing the delegations to cast two Douglas and two Administration votes.

James Gavin moved to raise a Committee—to be appointed by the Chair—to report the names of Electors and Delegates to the National Convention for the State at large.

John L. Robinson moved an amendment that such selection be made by a vote by counties, claiming that for once he would not give the power to the Chair to select a committee to report Douglas delegates, and would ask that the matter be settled as he had indicated.

S. H. Buskirk said that the popular expression of Indiana was largely for Douglas, and that four of his friends ought to be selected to go to Charleston, and the surest way to do that was to pursue old usage, by raising a Committee to select.

H. W. Harrington contended that as the Douglas men had the power, they ought to exercise it in the way indicated by the first motion. The tables were turned now from what they were two years ago, and Mr. Robinson's motion was the last resort of the minority to confuse the majority.

Gov. Willard defended his course as President of the Convention of 1858, and advocated the amendments. Let a fair vote be now taken here. If Mr. Douglas be nominated at Charleston he would sustain him, and asked his (Douglas') friends to do likewise if another be the nominee.

Mr. Lewis Wallace replied, saying Mr. Willard had admitted that the usage had been for a Committee, and not in the way proposed by Mr. Robinson. He denied that in the Convention of 1858 Gov. Willard, as President, had constructed a Committee on Resolutions, composed of a majority of Anti-Lecompton men. The reverse was true. Not one of that stamp was on the Committee. If, as Gov. Willard admits, there is a majority here of Douglas men, and should the result be to send his enemies to Charleston, what will the people at home say to such a violation of their will?

Gov. Willard replied, explaining the history of the Convention over which he presided.

Ex-Governor Dunning said all appeals made for fairness are perhaps made in good faith, but were outside issues. The report of the Committee would not be final, but subject to confirmation or rejection by the vote of the Convention, if the principle of old usage was right. He wanted the Douglas men to show pluck here. If we are his friends let us do as Gen. Jackson did at New-Orleans, when he said, "By the Eternal we will fight them."

Gov. Willard withdrew the name of Cyrus L. Dunham, who had been nominated for Governor.

Mr. Dunham, in response to a call, came forward and addressed the Convention, his remarks being received with much applause. In conclusion, he put in nomination Thomas A. Hendricks for Governor, to be voted for at the proper time.

A resolution was offered and adopted, by 265 to 129, that while we pledge our support to the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whomsoever he may be, the delegates to that body from this State are instructed to cast their votes as a unit for Mr. Douglas, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

The Convention elected the following delegates to the Charleston Convention—E. M. Huntington, S. B. Buskirk, J. B. Folley and Robert Lowry.

Thomas A. Hendricks was nominated for Governor by acclamation, amid much enthusiasm.

Mr. Hendricks expressed his thanks in a brief speech.

During the speech of Mr. Dunhom this morning, he was interrupted by Col. Allan May, who questioned him in an imperious manner. After the adjournment, Mr. May met Mr. Dunham in the street, and asked for an explanation. Mr. Dunham said he had none to make, whereupon Mr. May struck him in the face, which blow Mr. Dunham returned, cutting May's face to the bone. They were, however, soon separated, without more serious consequences.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, Jan. 11—9 P. M.

Evening Session.—The Committee of Organization made Mr. Lyon, President, and Henry D. Smith, and others, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. Van-Hoose, and others, Secretaries. Taking the Chair, Mr. Lyon made a strong Southern-rights speech. M. Yancey made a tremendous speech before the Committee, and said he believed the Southern rights wing would control the Convention. Messrs. Yancey, Hilliard and Scott made speeches in the Convention, which is still in session.

Montgomery, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Convention progresses slowly in their work.

The Committee on the delegation from Montgomery County reported in favor of the Yancey delegation, and their report has been sustained by a vote of 211 against 110.

Mr. Scott, of Monroe, introduced a Resolution asserting the right of Slavery in the Territories, and of legislative and Congressional protection. The delegates to Charleston were instructed to insist on this, and if the Charleston Convention fails to recognize this right they are to withdraw and call this Convention. The report and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Platforms.

BRECKINRIDGE NOMINATED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Huntingdon County Convention have elected delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to support Hon. John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency.

JOHN BELL NOMINATED IN TENNESSEE.

Louisville, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Opposition members of the Tennessee Legislature have nominated John Bell as the Union candidate for the Presidency.

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP IN OHIO.

Columbus, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Republican caucus last night postponed the nomination of a United States Senator till Feb. 1.

Still Later from the River Plate.

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN BUENOS AYRES.

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The bark *John C. Browne* has arrived here with Montevedeo dates of Nov. 24.

The British merchants and residents of Buenos Ayres had addressed a congratulatory letter to the President of the Republic. and also to Urquiza. Gen. Lopez was also the recipient of public gratulation.

At Buenos Ayres, for the better regulation of the country districts, the Government has abolished the prefectures and commissaries, returning to the old system of De Paez.

It was understood that most of the appointments by Urquiza would be recognized and confirmed.

The Government had warning of a threatened invasion by the Indians.

Left barks *Tidal Wave*, for New-York, loading and *Scio* in distress.

Arrived, Nov. 23, barks *Cheshire*, from Boston, and *P. Pendleton*, from New-York for Buenos Ayres; 16th, United States storeship *Release*.

Arrived off the port, Nov. 22, brig *Ero* from New-Yotk, and was ordered to Rosano.

From Pike's Peak.

AFFAIRS IN THE MINES—LARGE YIELDS PROMISED FROM THE QUARTZ—LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

Leavenworth, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived here this afternoon in seven days from Denver City, bringing four passengers and $22,000 in gold.

Business was rather dull at Denver City.

Many miners were returning to the mining camps, in consequence of the mild weather, to resume operations.

Several new and extensive quartz discoveries had been made, and large quantities were being taken out ready for crushing. A great deficiency in proper machinery is experienced. Iron pyrites, which are found to a great extent accompanying the quartz leads, had been subjected to tests which proved it to be capable of yielding a large proportion of gold.

The general health was good.

The Salt Lake Mail, with dates to Dec. 23, has also arrived, but brings no news of interest.

Gov. Beal came a passenger from Denver City. He is *en route* to Washington, with a memorial to Congress for a Provisional Government for Jefferson Territory.

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The annual message of Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, was delivered to the Legislature of that State to-day. The finances of the State are shown to be in a prosperous condition. The Slavery question is discussed at considerable length, the Governor taking the Republican view of the various questions involved in that subject. He favors no compromise; denounces the disunion sentiments which are allowed to be expressed in the halls of the National Legislature as unpatriotic, undignified and disgraceful, and declares that every attempt at disunion should be rewarded with the halter.

Deadly Assault at Harvard College.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 12.

About 2 o'clock this morning, Wm. H. Forbes, son of R. B. Forbes, a student at Harvard College, assaulted a private watchman, named Hilton, and inflicted such injuries with a "billy" that it is feared they will prove fatal. The affray took place in the college chapel, in the dark, where Hilton was employed to watch, as several Bibles had recently been stolen from there. Young Forbes was committed to Cambridge jail.

Ohio River Navigation Resumed.

Parkersburg, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The river is rising rapidly, and free of ice from Wheeling and Parkersburg to landings below. Boats are up for Maysville, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo and intermediate points, direct to New-Orleans.

Realf on his Way to Washington.

Charleston, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The Charleston *Courier's* special correspondent in New-Orleans learns by advices from Austin, Texas that Realf, of the John Brown Provisional Government, left that place on the 4th for Washington, in charge of the officers of the Senate.

Funeral of Judge Blackford.

Indianapolis, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The remains of the late Judge Blackford arrived in this City last night, and were taken to the Senate Chamber, where they will lie in state until 2 P. M. to-morrow, when the funeral will take place.

Abolition of Slavery in Nebraska.

St. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The bill abolishing Slavery in Nebraska passed the Territorial Legislature on the 3d inst. It was expected that Gov. Black would veto it.

The bill providing for a Constitutional Convention passed the House on the same day.

Free Negroes Expelled from Missouri.

St. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 12.

The bill banishing free negroes from the State, under the alternative of becoming slaves, which has already passed the State Senate, yesterday passed the House with some amendment.

Meeting of the New-England Society.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures, &c., held their annual meeting this afternoon, at the Parker House, and voted to dispense with the annual dinner, appropriating the money thus to be spent to the sufferers by the Lawrence catastrophe. The members also made up an additional purse on the spot of $5,000 for the same charity.

Recovery of Stolen Drafts.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 12.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., announces the recovery of the six drafts of $5,000 each, previously reported stolen. They were mislaid, not stolen.

Savannah Races.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The races to-day were of an uninteresting description.

Fanny Washington took the two mile purse without opposition.

Death of Judge Boone.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 12.

Hon. WILLIAM F. BOONE, Judge of the United States District Court of New-Mexico, died here to-day.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Jan. 12.

No signs as yet of the steamship *Hungarian*, now fully due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 28th ult.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SACKVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 12.

No signs of the *Europa* at Halifax. Snow is falling there.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR firm but inactive; Howard-street $5 50. WHEAT firm; white, $1 30@$1 45; red, $1 28@$1 30. CORN active; white, 70c.@75c.; yellow, 78c.@80c. PROVISIONS steady but not active; Mess Pork, $16 25@$16 50; Prime, $10 50@$11; Bacon Sides, 9½c. WHISKY dull at 25½c. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHISKY declined ½c.; sales at 20½c. HOGS dull, and declined 10c.; sales 900, at $6@$7 40; receipts, to-day, 2,500. MESS PORK in good demand at $16@$16 25. LARD, 9¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 9½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 8,500 bales, at irregular prices. Exchange on London at 60 days, 7@7⅛ ⅌ cent. premium; ditto with bills of lading, 6@6¾ ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York at 60 days, at 2@2¾ ⅌ cent. discount; ditto at sight, at ½@¾ ⅌ cent. dis.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 11,000 bales; quotations nominal. MESS PORK firm at $18 50. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, 19-32d.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels red at $1 34@$1 36. CORN dull; sales 1,600 bushels yellow at 70c. OATS 45c. WHISKY dull at 25½c.@27c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 12.

There has been an average business, yesterday and to-day, in Exchange on New-York, at 2 ⅌ cent. premium for Missouri funds.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 2,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

COTTON firm; sales 2,800 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

COTTON easier, but quotations are unchanged; sales to-day 3,000 bales at 10½c.@10⅝c. for middling.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 12.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92½; Reading Railroad, 19; Morris Canal, 49⅞; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅝.

Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 12.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 12.

Sight Exchange on New-York scarce. Bank rates advanced to 1¼ ⅌ cent. for currency and 1½ ⅌ cent. premium for gold.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 12.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. premium for gold, and ⅝ ⅌ cent. prem. for currency. Exchange on New-York at par to 1-20 ⅌ cent. premium.

FROM ALBANY.

Anti-Rent Legislation Proposed.

IMPORTANT BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 12.

Petitions were presented for the extension of the Chenango Canal; for a *pro rata* freight law; for aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and for the erection of a new County from parts of Steuben.

Mr. HAMMOND, of the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the bill amending the Revised Statutes relative to the collection of rents. This bill involves the entire anti-rent question, and virtually reverses the decision of the Court of Appeals, which was in favor of the landlord. It is an unanimous report.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice of a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police law.

Mr. CONNOLLY gave notice of a bill for the relief of the New-York Academy of Music.

Mr. J. McLEOD MURPHY gave notice of a bill to legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council; also one for the prevention of fraud in the sale of hay.

Mr. MANIERRE gave notice of a bill to amend the law of 1854 relative to the construction of Railroads in Cities.

Mr. HAMMOND gave notice of a bill for the construction of a railroad in Seventh-avenue and other streets in New-York.

Mr. GRANT introduced a bill to amend the 20th section of the Code of Procedure.

Mr. RICHMOND introduced a bill to provide for ascertaining and collecting the damages occasioned by the destruction of the Quarantine buildings. It is the bill that failed last year.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to amend the act establishing regulations for the port of New-York. Also one to incorporate the Citizen's Savings Bank of New-York.

A resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Three to codify the Common School Laws was laid on the table.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SESSIONS in the Chair, reported progress on the Governor's Message. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 12.

Mr. McQUADE introduced a bill taking from the Contracting Board all power of appointment and control of engineers, &c.; and from the State Engineer the power of suspension, and reinvesting the same in the Canal Board.

Mr. SLINGERLAND presented a petition from the landholders of the Anti-Rent District for protection.

On the petitions for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad being presented, a long debate ensued on a motion of Mr. LAW to refer such petitions to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by referring them to the Committee on Ways and Means. After a warm and somewhat personal discussion, Mr. CONKLING's motion prevailed.

Mr. SLINGERLAND gave notice of a bill to commute the sentence of MARY HARTUNG, convicted of murder.

Mr. ARCULARIUS gave notice of a bill to make it penal to carry deadly weapons.

Mr. MASTERSON gave notice of a bill to amend the law regulating the use of wharves and slips in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MILLER, to repeal the law authorizing the incorporation of Building and Mutual Loan Societies.

By Mr. GARRETSON, to compel parties cutting ice on Hudson River to erect proper guards.

By Mr. A. SMITH, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to demands against vessels.

By Mr. LAW, to tax all plate, jewelry, pictures, pleasure carriages, public offices of emolument, &c., for the liquidation of the State debt.

By Mr. JEFFORDS, to give Supervisors full powers for local legislation, except in granting acts of incorporation or dividing counties.

Mr. VAN HORN introduced concurrent resolutions abolishing qualifications for colored citizens. Adjourned.

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE CONTRACTING POWER.

Mr. McQUADE yesterday introduced a bill to retransfer the power of appointment from the Contracting to the Canal Board.

The bill repeals the following sections of the Contracting Board law of 1857:

SEC. 6. The said Contracting Board shall divide the Canals and other improvements of this State into not more than twelve subdivisions, each of which subdivision shall be wholly within one of the three general divisions of said Canals and public improvements.

SEC. 7. The said contracting Board shall appoint three division engineers and so many resident engineers as the said Board may constitute subdivisions, and so many first assistant-engineers as in their opinion the interest of the State may require; but none of the above named engineers shall be appointed by said Board without the concurrence of the State Engineer, nor without his written certificate or indorsement of the qualifications of said Engineer for the proposed appointment.

SEC. 8. The location and duties of division, resident and first-assistant engineers shall be prescribed by the State Engineer, in the same manner as is now required by law, except that the location of resident engineers, in all cases where the supervision of repairs may be placed under their charge, shall be concurred in by the commissioner in charge, and their duties, so far as they may relate to the repairs of the canals or other improvements, shall be prescribed by the commissioner in charge of the division.

SEC. 9. The Contracting Board shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to dispense with the office of Superintendent of Repairs in all cases where said repairs are placed under contract, and in all other cases when in their opinion said repairs can be more thoroughly and economically done by placing the same under the supervision of the resident engineers, and in cases where they may not deem it for the best interest of the State to place said repairs under the supervision of the resident engineers upon said unfinished portions of the canals, then said Contracting Board may appoint and locate so many Superintendents of Repairs as in their judgment the interest of the State may require; but no Superintendent shall be so appointed and located by the Board without the concurrence of the Commissioner in charge of the division upon which said Superintendent may be located.

SEC. 10. The compensation of the engineer and superintendents provided to be appointed by this act shall be fixed by the Contracting Board; but no greater compensation shall be allowed to any engineer thus appointed than the sums now established by the Canal Board.

SEC. 11. The State Engineer and Surveyor may (for causes which he may deem sufficient) suspend any engineer provided to be appointed by this act, until the matter can be brought before the Contracting Board and their decision taken upon it, and may appoint some other suitable person to perform the duties of said engineer during such suspension.

SEC. 12. The Canal Commissioner in charge of any division of the canals, may (for causes which he may deem sufficient) suspend any superintendent of repairs, or any resident engineers having charge of repairs, from the performance of their respective duties in relation to or in connection with canal repairs, until the matter can be brought before the Contracting Board, and their decision taken upon it, and may appoint some other suitable person to perform the duties of superintendent during such suspension.

SEC. 15. A copy of all payments made by each canal commissioner, and filed with the auditor of the Canal Department, as now required by law, shall also be filed with the Contracting Board.

The bill further provides that all laws shall again be operative, which were repealed by the following section of the law of 1857:

SEC. 19. So much of all laws or parts of laws as conflict with the provisions of this act, or authorize the appointment or employment of any of the officers or persons whose appointment is herein provided for, in any other manner than according to the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

INSPECTION OF GAS METERS.

Mr. GOVER's bill to protect gas consumers against alleged impositions, empowers the Board of Supervisors of New-York and Kings to appoint respectively ten and five Inspectors of Meters to examine all gas meters in the district allotted to each Inspector. Such examinations to be made semi-monthly, and any false record made by an Inspector as to the consumption of gas to be punishable by imprisonment for a term of six to twelve months. No rent or charge is to be made for meters in New-York or Kings by any gas company. No advance payment for gas is to be required for more than will be consumed in one day, and no consumer will be liable for any charge against a former occupant of premises. The Inspectors are to hold office for two years, and their compensation, as fixed by the Supervisors, is to be a county charge.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill abolishing the offices of City Judge and Clerks of the City Court of Brooklyn, transferring all suits, appeals, &c., of that Court to the Supreme Court, and requiring the delivery of all papers and records of the Court to the County Clerk.

DEMANDS AGAINST VESSELS.

Mr. A. SMITH's bill, amending the law for the collection of demands against vessels, gives a preferred lien on the vessel over all others, to debts of $50 or upwards, contracted for building or repair or vessel, provisions and stores, wharfage, and towage or pilotage. It also requires a record of liens to be made and kept in the several County Clerk's offices in counties where navigable waters run, and requires that all liens shall be recorded within a certain period.

ICE-CUTTING ON THE HUDSON.

Mr. GARRETSON's bill, relating to cutting ice on the Hudson, requires all persons or companies cutting ice, to place at the cuttings and openings a sufficient number of guards, at least four feet above the ice, as warnings. Such guards to be kept up until the ice at the openings or cuttings has reformed at least six inches thick. Any neglect to be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment and fine, and the parties violating the act to be responsible also in private damages for any injuries to individuals. The bill was referred back, on motion of Mr. GARRETSON, to be reported complete.

AMENDMENT TO BROOKLYN CHARTER.

Mr. CALLICOT introduced a bill to amend the Brooklyn Charter, by empowering the Common Council to raise the following amounts annually by tax: For City Hospital, $4,000; for celebration of 4th of July, $1,000; for Fire Department Funds, of Western and Eastern Districts, $1,500—to be apportioned according to the taxable property of each District; for City Dispensaries, $1,500.

CHARTER OF LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Mr. C. KELSEY's bill to amend charter of Long Island Railroad Company empowers the Company, upon consent of a majority of two-thirds in interest of the stockholders, to construct and operate branch railroads, with single and double tracks, from its main road to any points on the East River or Long Island Sound in Queens and Suffolk, and to any points in said counties south of the main road.

NO IMPLIED COVENANTS IN DEEDS.

Mr. COUCHMAN's bill to amend sec. 140, of chap. 1, title 2, part 2 of the Revised Statues, provides as follows: Sec. 140. No covenant shall be implied in any conveyance of real estate, whether such conveyance contain special covenants or not. And no covenant made by or on the part of the grantee of any conveyance of real estate, by which conveyance such grantee shall have taken or acquired all the estate of the grantor, shall attach to the estate conveyed, or run therewith as a burden upon subsequent grantees or owners.

CONVERTING SUPERVISORS INTO LEGISLATORS.

Mr. JEFFORD's bill to increase the power of Supervisors, gives the Boards powers of local legislation in all cases except as to acts of incorporation or the division of counties. Requires that before the passage of any law to raise money other than for ordinary county expenses, notice thereof shall be published once a week for six weeks in the daily or weekly paper of the county; and if the amount to be raised exceeds $10,000 in one year, it shall be submitted to the electors of the county, and receive a majority of affirmative votes before it becomes operative.

ALLOWANCE IN ADDITION TO DAMAGES.

Mr. JAQUES' bill to amend the Code of Procedure provides that, "in difficult and extraordinary cases, when a trial has been had, and in any of the actions or proceedings specified in section 308, the Court may also, in its discretion, make a further alowance to any party, not exceeding 5 per cent. upon the amount of the recovery or claim, or subject matter involved."

NEW-YORK WHARVES AND SLIPS.

Mr. CALLICOT's bill to amend the New-York Wharves and Slips law amends section 1, as follows:

Whenever the owners of any wharves and slips on the East River, now occupied by any of the steamboat lines hereinafter mentioned, or the owners of any wharves and slips on the North River, in the City of New-York, shall lease the same to the owners or agents of any of the regular lines of steamboats heretofore established, and now engaged in the business of transporting passengers and freight between the City of New-York and any place on the Hudson River, or between the City and any place on Long Island Sound, or rivers emptying into said Sound, or between said city and Narragansett Bay or bays adjacent thereto, or running to and from the City of New-York, the wharves and slips so leased shall, during the term of the lease, be kept and reserved for the exclusive use and occupancy of such steamboats, to the extent necessary for conducting and doing the business in which they are engaged.

Section 2 is amended as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Harbor Masters, or of any officer or officers of said City who are now or hereafter shall be empowered by law or by any ordinance of said City, to regulate and station ships and vessels in the harbor of said City, and they shall have power to prohibit and prevent all other boats, ships and vessels from entering any of the slips or approaching or lying at any of the wharves so let or leased under the provisions of the first section of this act, when such slips and wharves shall be required for the use and accommodation of the lines of steamboats therein referred to. In case any boat, ship or vessel not entitled, according to the provisions of this act, to use said wharves or slips, shall have entered any of said slips, or shall be lying at any of said wharves during the continuance of such letting or lease, when such slips or wharves shall be needed or required for the use or accommodation of any of said lines of steamboats, it shall be the duty of said Harbor Masters or other officers, and they shall have power forthwith to remove such boat, ship or vessel from such slip or wharf, so far as may be necessary to accommodate the steamboats entitled as aforesaid to the use of said slip or wharf.

WRIT OF ERROR IN THE CASE OF MARY HARTUNG.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 12.

A writ of error has been granted in the case of Mrs. MARY HARTUNG, convicted of the murder of her husband by poisoning, and it now goes to the Court of Appeals.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. RYDER, of St. Joseph's Church in Philadelphia, died of inflammation of the bowels, in that city, yesterday morning. He was born in Ireland in 1800, went to Rome to study theology in 1820; in 1825 was appointed a teacher of theology in the College of Spoleti, where the present Pope was then Archbishop, and three years afterwards resigned the position and came to this country. In 1840 he was elected President of Georgetown College, and afterwards held the same position in the College of Worcester, Mass. He was also Superior of the Order of Jesuits in the Province of North America.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.—At the last meeting of the Union League Club No. 1, in this City, a resolution was adopted indorsing the conduct of those members of Congress who denounced the supporters of HELPER's book. The meeting having accomplished this purpose, adjourned, ordering the resolution to be printed.

OFFICERS OF THE HARDWARE BOARD OF TRADE.—At the annual meeting of the Hardware Board of Trade, on the 11th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*—JOHN W QUINCY. *First Vice-President*—Charles Bliven. *Second Vice-President*—Richard P. Bruff. *Secretary*—Joseph L. Clark. *Treasurer*—Theodore R. Wetmore. *Executive Committee*—Edward Corning, Wm. H. Livingston, Hull Clark, Walter Tufts, Jr., W. N. Seymour, Albert G. Lee, Joseph H. Adams, Francis Many, John C. Tucker, Alexander Van Beuren, Henry A. Morgan, Henry S. Cohn, Chas. Vandervoort.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2.—On Monday night EDMUND J. MCKNIGHT was elected Foreman of Engin Company No. 2, by acclamation.

Fires.

IN A HARDWARE STORE.

A fire occurred in the hardware store of A. J. MORALES, situated in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street. The stock was damaged to the extent of about $1,000: insured in the Security Insurance Co.

IN AN INK MANUFACTORY.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a fire occurred in the ink manufactory occupied by Messrs. J. D. McCREARY & Co. Damage about $200; insured. The fire was caused by the boiling over of a pot of [illegible]

IN A PUBLICATION OFFICE.

Last evening at 12½ o'clock a fire broke out in the office of the *Chess Monthly*, on the third floor of the four-story building No. 49 Nassau-street. The first floor is occupied by Mr. BIRD, hatter; the second floor by J. GARSON & Co., dealer in watches, and D. & S. VEIT, importers of watch materials; and the upper floors by FREDERICK DEITZ, lithographer, and RICHARD RANFT & Co., importers of fancy goods. The building is owned by CHARLES SMITH. The total damage by fire and water is about $2,000; fully insured.

STABLE BURNED.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame stable in Laight-street, near Greenwich-street. There were in the stable six horses, owned by DAVENPORT BROTHERS, dealers in crockery, JOHN MCKNIGHT, brewer, and JOHN EMERSON, ice-dealer. The animals were all rescued, except one owned by Mr. MCKNIGHT, which was badly burned about the head. The stable, with its contents of hay and feed, was nearly destroyed. A frame building adjoining (unoccupied) was burned in the upper part. The buildings are both owned by GEORGE HARRISON. The total loss is about $1,000. The fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary.

IN SECOND-AVENUE.

The Second District alarm at about 1 o'clock this morning, was caused by a fire at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

Police Reports.

LOST HIS MONEY.

Isaac Hopkins, of No. 118 East Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday made a complaint before Justice BRENNAN against Thomas E. Foran, a liquor dealer at No. 117 Avenue A, and Walter Hartford, his barkeeper, charging them with having robbed him of eighteen sovereigns, equivalent to about $88 of American money. The complainant alleges that after having partaken of liquor several times at the defendant's porter-house, he became perfectly unconscious. When his senses returned he discovered that the money with which he had intended to pay for the passages of himself and family to England had been taken. The prisoners denied the truth of the charge, but were, nevertheless, held in $500 bail to answer.

A POCKET-BOOK DROPPER.

Justice CONNOLLY yesterday committed Joseph Eldridge, who formerly practiced the "pocket-book dropping business" extensively, on a charge of having swindled Mr. Jared Bartram, a Chicago merchant, out of $325, by that well-known trick. The offence was committed in November last, and the accused was arrested at that time, but in consequence of the necessary absence of Mr. Bartram from the City the case was not brought to trial, and Eldridge was discharged. Recently the complainant returned to the City and caused the rearrest of the accused.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Stephen H. Provost, a merchant of this City, was held in $1,000 bail, by Justice CONNOLLY, to answer a charge of perjury. The complainant is Mr. Henry G. Wheaton, a lawyer, who alleges that Mr. Provost made a false statement in an affidavit which formed part of the evidence in a suit tried in the Court of Common Pleas, in which the New-Haven Railroad Company and Mr. Wm. Chapman were the litigants.

THEFT IN A WATCH-HOUSE.

A wallet, containing $24, was stolen, on Wednesday evening, from Officer John Haaifen, of the Ninth Precinct Police, as he was sleeping in his cot in the Station-house. The wallet was taken from beneath the officer's pillow, but the thief did not disturb a watch which was in the same place. Elizabeth Clark, the janitress of the Station-house, was arrested on suspicion, and the money was afterwards found in a bath-room to which she had access. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the accused for further examination.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS.

Capt. Curry, and a squad of the Twentieth Ward police, made a descent, on Thursday night, upon the premises No. 280 Seventh-avenue, which are alleged to have been the resort of thieves and disorderly characters for a long time past. About thirty of the inmates, who were of both sexes, and almost of every age, were arrested. Among them was one Ann Flynn, a notorious pickpocket. She attempted to elude the police by jumping from a second story window, but was captured unhurt. All the prisoners were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who held the majority of them for trial, discharging the rest with a reprimand.

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.

James Johnson, a boy 12 years of age, was arrested yesterday, by Detective Dusenbury, on a charge of having picked the pocket of Mr. Wm. B. Andrews, a merchant doing business in Water-street, of a gold watch, valued at $130. The robbery is alleged to have been committed on the night of the 8th ultimo. The boy, whose likeness has been in the Rogues' Gallery for the past three years, was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

John Fry, a laborer, was arrested yesterday, charged by Mr. W. S. Clark, a plumber, of No. 105 Bleecker-street, with having stolen $6 worth of brass faucets from the window of his plumbing shop. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the accused for trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DINNER.—The Members of the Kings County Bar gave a dinner last evening to Ex-Judge STRONG, whose term as Supreme Court Judge expired on the 31st ult. The dinner was at the Pierrepont House, and all of the leading members of the Bar were present.

FIRES.—There were sixty-one fires in that part of this city known as Williamsburgh, during the year 1859.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 48, 102, 105, 107, 109, 111, 92. Reserved Causes—Nos. 2, 13, 116, 17, 32, 50, 80, 29, 67, 79, 74, 7, 28, 104, 110, 38. City Court—Nos. 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 10, 18, 19, 27, 63, 65, 67.

[Advertisement.]

TRIFLE WITH IT AT THE PERIL OF YOUR LIFE!!!—Whoever alters the quality of the air given us by our Maker by over-heating or otherwise, does so at the expense of his health. The best manner of warming private residences is by the Low Pressure Self-Regulating Steam Apparatus, erected by

BAKER & SMITH, No. 36 Howard-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Coughs, Colds, shortness of breath, and all pectoral complaints, which often end in Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, are remedied by this Ointment; it is absorbed into the lungs, whence it expels all impurities that generate disease.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody. A lot of fine English skates just received. Also, skate bags, shinny sticks, straps, books on the art, &c., &c.

CONOVER & WALKER, NO. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

100,000 Trees.—Maple, Hard and Soft, Elms, Pepperage, &c., from 12 to 18 feet, at $20, $25, $30 and $35 per hundred, from a mountain plateau, four weeks later than vicinity of New-York, and delivered free of charges in New-York. Orders will be taken by JAMES RUSSELL, at the Bridgewater Paint Depôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Lecture on Phrenology by Prof. Fowler, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, every night next week.

Private examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

The Grover and Baker

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset-makers, and others who may prefer the "lock-stitch" seam, to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

with recent valuable improvements.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,

No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Useful Invention.

An article which ought to be in every family. About particulars, address Dr. H. HIRSHFIELD, No. 438 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.

P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Skaters,

Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

Sold by all druggists.

For Chilblains.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WATER-PROOF BOOTS,

LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,

BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,

And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for

LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, at

BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest marked prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

KEMBLE—TILLOU.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. S. H. Weston, GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, Jr., to JULIA, daughter of Hon. Francis R. Tillou.

BRINTNALL—VAN VOORHIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, by Rev. J. M. Macauley, JOHN O. BRINTNALL to SARAH A., daughter of E. W. Van Voorhis, Esq., all of this City.

DEMPSEY—GIBBONS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 12, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Very Rev. William Starrs, V. G., JOHN W. DEMPSEY to Miss HONORIA GIBBONS, both of this City.

YOUNG—GARVEY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, by Rev. Dr. Joseph McElroy, Mr. ROBERT YOUNG to Miss SARAH JANE GARVEY, all of this City.

PRIESTLEY—WRAY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 1, by Rev. John A. Roche, Mr. GEO. W. PRIESTLEY to Miss ELIZABETH A. WRAY, both of this City.

MYER—REED.—In New-Providence, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, at the residence of Frederick Tagamyer, by His Hon. John Wood, Mr. LEWIS MYER to MARY ANN REED, of New-York.

DIED.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, WILLIAM KIRBY, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family and of his son, John W Kirby, and his son-in-law, S. B. Morehouse, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RADFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, ELIZA A., wife of Wm. H. Radford, Esq., aged 28 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 81 West 15th-st.

DODGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, in the 79th year of his age, JEREMIAH DODGE.

His friends and those of his sons, Charles J., Jeremiah, Edward M., James R., and John R., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 284 Rivington-st., on Friday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, MARGARET, relict of the late John A. Graham, LL. D., aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her only son, John Lorimer Graham, are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 2d av., corner of 10th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock precisely.

GILES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, JOHN C. GILES, aged 29 years.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Wm. M. Giles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 57 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day (Friday.)

BIRCHETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, of consumption, ISAIAH C. BIRCHETT, (junior member of the firm of Birchett Bros.,) aged 27 years 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, also the members of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33th-st., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 18th-st. M. E. Church, on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

TARBELL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, HARRY EVANS, youngest son of Wm. S. and Amelia Tarbell, aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 154 West 50th-st., between 8th av. and Broadway, on Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newburgh, N. Y., for interment.

PECK.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Jan. 11, of inflammation of the brain, WILLARD HUBBELL PECK, aged 9 years, eldest son of Dr. Charles A. and Sarah G. Peck.

The friends of the family, and the Masonic friends of his father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 104 East 28th-st., at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

EVERSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, ISABEL, infant daughter of George and Isabella Everson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 88 West 13th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day (Friday.)

WYCKOFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, SARAH, relict of the late John Wyckoff, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Saml. S. Wyckoff, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 176 Franklin-st.

PIERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, THEODORE C. PIERSON, aged 7 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives of the family and friends of his father, Chas. H. Pierson, are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAHN.—In Brooklyn, HELENA LOUISA, daughter of William and Sarah Louisa Hahn, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Friday,) Jan. 13, at her late residence, No. 109 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SIBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, CARRIE WARNER, infant daughter of John W. and Huldah T. Sibell. Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

COZANS.—At Yorkville, on Thursday, Jan. 12, Mrs. JOHN COZANS, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family, particularly those of her sons, Philip, Michael and Luke, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Nativity, 2d av. The members of the Sunday School attached to the Church are requested by the pastor to attend.

SHERWOOD.—At Newton, Sussex County, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, KATE SHERWOOD, wife of Benj. F. Sherwood, and only daughter of H. F. and S. J. Townsend, of the above-mentioned place, in her 31st year.

Funeral services on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Presbyterian Church. Cars leave Jersey City at 8½ o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

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DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 19, Jan. 12, 1860.

55, 31, 61, 8, 17, 68, 32, 3, 28, 50, 54, 43, 1.

Class No. 20, Jan. 12, 1860.

48, 30, 52, 59, 39, 75, 50, 57, 27, 22, 69, 70.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 12, 1860.

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JAS. SEAL,
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BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

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IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD SCARED.
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BROOKS ON NEGRO TAXATION.
BROOKS ON HISTORY.
BROOKS ON SLAVE PROPERTY.
COLLEGES IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, OR WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

THE SOUTH INSTALLED.

COTTON SANDED.
PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS SAY IT IS.
AN ABOLITION LIE.
LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON SAND RESOLUTIONS.
HOW TO PACK COTTON WITHOUT SAND.
NEW YORK ON COTTON AND SAND.
SANDY BUSINESS.
LOOK TO THE SCHOOL BOOKS.
WATCH THE BOOK PUBLISHERS.
OMISSIONS AND COMMISSIONS AT OTHER PLACES THAN THE TRACT HOUSE.

A YANKEE TEACHER'S DISCOVERY.

DR. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., OF PHILADELPHIA, ON FUGITIVE SLAVERY.
HART ON THE CONSTITUTION.
HART AS AN INTERPRETER.
HART AS A TEACHER.
ROUND ABOUT NEWS, OR LATEST NEWS OF A DAILY RELIGIOUS PAPER AND ITS EDITIONS.
THE CHURCHMAN AHEAD, BACKED BY MR. HECKER.
EVANGELICAL NOODLEDOM.

AN IRISHMAN OUTRAGED; OR,

AGITATION ILLUSTRATED WITH JAS. CRANGLE, A DRY GOODS CLERK IN GEORGIA.
THE LAW A DEAD LETTER.
MIDNIGHT WAKING VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—"KNOCKING AT THE DOOR"—DRAGGED OUT OF BED—ROBBED—SENT TO JAIL—PAID HIS JAIL FEES—LOST $100 AND LEFT FOR THE NORTH—FACTS.

COMMERCIAL ARTICLES.

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A CHANGE DESIRABLE—DECIMAL SYSTEM WANTED—ACTION NECESSARY.
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INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF SAM HOUSTON.

The inaugural message of SAM HOUSTON, on assuming his seat as Governor of Texas, opens with a candid confession of ignorance of local affairs, a result of Senatorial labors, which have withdrawn his attention from State topics; and the people of the State are warmly thanked for the last expression of their favor. The Governor urges economy in the administration of the Government, commends the railroad interests to the fostering care of the Legislature, recommends educational appropriations, and insists that the State has a right to look for Federal protection on the frontier. In reference to the disturbances at Brownsville, the message is full and explicit. The Governor is satisfied that the Cortinas affair has grown out of local abuses, and that no premeditated insurrection was intended, but urges the importance of a protectorate over Mexico. He says:

Our entire boundary bordering upon the Rio Grande, from the anarchy which prevails in that country, is in an exposed and excited condition. The disregard of all law and order in Mexico has communicated its unhappy influence to this side of the Rio Grande, and a portion of our citizens, at this time, are in a most deplorable condition, and in what it may eventuate it is impossible to conjecture. The [illegible] has been extended there, and I hope will [illegible] security and restore tranquility to our people. I deem it my duty, if sustained by the Legislature, to institute a proper inquiry into the causes which have led to the recent disorders, and adopt such measures as will prevent the recurrence of similar outbreaks. I am satisfied that it has grown out of local abuses, and that no premeditated insurrection was contemplated.

The message closes with a reference to national affairs. The following passage is characteristic:

The right to think adversely to us is a guarantee of American republicanism, and though this privilege may often be carried to extremes and to our detriment, yet the very safety of our institutions depends upon our maintaining it as a republican principle. If thought becomes treason, the traitor is as much the enemy of one section as the other. Its overt acts we must repel. Its expression by those inimical to our institutions, where they do not exist, need affect us nothing. The alarm at their endeavors is useless, and but strengthens them. The eternal din which has been echoed to their song of hostility to the South, is music to their ears. Their aim is to array sectionalism upon their side, and thus promote strife and confusion. We should meet their clamor with the contempt of a people who fear no invasion of their rights, and, instead of feeding the flames of discord which a few in both sections have kindled, lend our endeavors toward quenching it altogether. How happy would have been the result if the attention of statesmen, North and South, had been as much directed toward promoting harmony between the States and cementing those fraternal bonds which can alone hold us together as a people, as toward promoting the strife of sections and the antagonisms which are fast dividing us. Half the time, half the thought, which has been spent in the endeavor to meet sectionalism by sectionalism, bitterness by bitterness, and abolitionism by disunion, would have made this people to-day a happy, united and peaceful nation.

[illegible]—MESSAGE OF GOV. DENNISON, OF OHIO.

The Inaugural Message of Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, is very long, and abounds in suggestions. On national affairs, the Governor offers the following remarks:

There is a growing power imparted by free institutions in the Anti-Slavery States—by their industrious economy—by their intellectual resources, which gradually render abortive all the acts of intrigue that pervert the organs of the national will into instruments of a sectional oligarchy. The selfish combination, in vain suborns Northern aspirants to its purposes, tendering all the corrupt influence its consolidated force can command, to seduce support in the North, to carry the Chief Magistracy, and threatening, in case of defeat, the overthrow of the Union, to coerce patriotism itself to submit to the minor, to avert the greater mischief. In vain its leaden sceptre has stunned and swayed the national functionaries—broken the oscillating compacts of 1821 and 1850—and interpolated Slavery as a part of the nation's Constitution. The spontaneous vigor of free labor overgrows and heals all the wounds inflicted by these blows of its enemies. Freedom is a giant which while asleep, Lilliputians may bind to the earth with innumerable fine-spun cords, but aroused, he breaks with ease the meshes, and holds the pigmies in the hollow of his hand. Kansas, Nebraska, California and Oregon, show how ineffectual are the intrigues of self-seeking politicians to dwarf the growth of a free people. The prosperous and populous Free soil sends forth its children over the inviting Territories, and the resistance of barbarism is overwhelmed.

The price of Cuba, whether it is to be acquired by the purse, or by the purse and the sword, would cost more of treasure and of blood than an infant Southern Confederacy could afford. So the conquest of Mexico and Central America, with all the people to resist impending slavery, to say nothing of the allies which might be brought to aid resistance in such a cause, presents difficulties that make ambition pause.

Hence, as long as the Southern combination can dictate a Northern President with their Southern principles, the Federal power will be used to promote the scheme of foreign conquest in their behalf. It will be content to get Mexico by piecemeal, and to wait on intrigue and the chances of fillibustering for Cuba. And now, to bring in a new President to be under the control of the Combination, we hear it announced that the election of a Republican Chief Magistrate by the voice of a majority of the people, in defiance of the dictation thus proclaimed, dissolves the Union; but yield the President to the Combination, and for the present the Union may stand.

In my opinion acquiescence in demands thus made tends to produce the state of things which can alone tempt any portion of the South into secession. If Northern wealth and power can be driven to hand over Cuba, Central America and Mexico, in manacles to the Slave States, they would then have capital to set up for themselves, on the principles of Constantinople. The seceders from the Sublime Porte—Egypt, Tunis, Tripoli and Algiers, might afford examples more suitable than the Grand Seignor's emporium, to direct the enterprise of our repudiators of the Union—the fillibusters along the Gulf coast—their corsair experience being particularly instructive in the art of providing the slave-marts, and the mode of making a Mare Clausum of a great sea, meant to bear the commerce of all nations. The arrogance which dares to avow such designs, and to defeat the law of this and all other nations to frustrate them—which would deny to the Free States of the Republic the rights which the Constitution calls on them to assert by their suffrages, lest they obstruct piratical attempts, would suggest a suspicion that the League assuming to establish a long line of Barbary Powers upon our Southern shores, felt prepared to make a formidable head against the country by sea and land. They should be sternly rebuked at once, and not suffered to arrest, for a moment, the onward progress of the civilization of the continent. The power of the Union should assure another destiny for the luxuriant regions to which they are looking for their slave empire.

MAINE—MESSAGE OF GOV. MORRILL.

The valedictory Message of Gov. MORRILL, of Maine, takes strong ground against the disunion movement, and in opposition to the encroachments of the South upon the North. The Governor says:

While the people of this State unitedly deplore the invasion of a sovereign State to incite servile insurrection therein, not less threatening do they regard the assumed attitude of assault upon the Union, upon a contingency which may properly arise under the Constitution. The loyalty of this State to the Constitution and the Union depends upon no contingency. Her people contemplate the present condition and future prospects of the nation, in the spirit of a devotion which will make her faithful even if her opinions should be overruled by the American people.

Now, in this hour of disorder in the national councils, what public pledge is demanded of the people of Maine for pacification? Is it required that they should ignore altogether the portentous fact of the existence, in a section of this Republic, of four millions of bondmen, and shut their eyes to what all history teaches, that the relation of master and slave tends to the certain degradation of the dominant, while it rarely benefits the servile race? that the mixture of these races is evil, and that amalgamation is the sure result of servitude? Is it expected that they will stifle their honest sentiments and convictions of the character of Slavery, as an element of power in our civilization? that they will put on and put off their opinions to suit the shifting temper of the times? that they will give their assent to the assumption, "of the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the question of Slavery in the Territories," and thus consent to place a question between the Government and people of this country, "in the hands of an individual tribunal?" that they will not object to the reopening of the Slave-trade, will recognize rights of property in slaves under the Constitution, and agree to protect and guarantee it in the Federal Territories? The unmeasured denunciations of Slavery, as an evil, and as calamitous in its effects upon society, by a long line of the most distinguished statesmen of the South, and the wide contrast between their recorded opinions and those now put forth, warrant the belief that no such demand is made, and no such concessions are expected.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY—MESSAGE OF GOV. GHOLSON.

Gov. A. D. GHOLSON, of Washington Territory, on the 7th ult., transmitted his Message to the Council and House of Representatives. He alludes, first, to matters of local interest, such as the death of Hon. CHARLES H. MASON, and the narrow escape of the capitol from destruction, by fire in the adjoining woods. Then turning to a consideration of the recent troubles at San Juan, the Governor says: Charged with the duty of "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed," the late order of Gen. SCOTT directing the military commander on San Juan Island "to allow no person, claiming to be a functionary of Washington Territory, to interfere with any British subject residing or happening to be on the same," was to me a matter of no small surprise and regret. Subverting all Territorial, and usurping as it does, supreme authority, it is in effect, so far as violations of our laws by British subjects are concerned, not only a declaration of "martial law" upon that Island, but a usurpation of *our* rights, of precisely the same character of those alleged against us by the British authorities, which he professed to be restoring to them; and is a reversal of the fundamental principles of our Government, and the genius of our institutions, which require that the *military* shall everywhere, and at all times be *subordinate* to the *civil* power. Not believing it possible that the instructions of Gen. SCOTT could have authorized or contemplated such a proceeding, a communication, (among other things,) protesting against this order, and asking its abrogation, has been forwarded. The Surveyor-General has surveyed during the year 620,000 acres, making the total number of acres surveyed in the Territory, 2,040,969. Of donation claims 1,555 have been filed, and of preemption claims 352. The Receiver reports that twenty-four persons claiming under the donation laws, taking in the aggregate 4,252 acres, and paying for it $5,325, and twenty-five preemption claimants taking 2,920 acres, and paying $3,640, and twenty-four of the latter class taking 4,166 acres, paying in land warrants, have availed themselves of the privilege of entering their lands.

Comments on the finances of the Territory are omitted, because the Governor had not the necessary data. The disposition made of the troops by the Commander of the Military Department is highly complimented, and the opinion is expressed that Indian depredations upon emigrants in Oregon and Washington are at an end. Great surprise is expressed at the delay in paying the war debt, which must eventually be settled, and those having claims are advised not to dispose of them. Two Pacific Railroads are considered better than one, but, in any event, it is thought that Washington Territory must receive the terminus, and, as a preparatory step, the establishment of an Overland Mail on the northern route, as well as one from Olympia, through Oregon, to the capital of California. The Anti-Slavery excitement is alluded to in conclusion, and the people of the Territory are urged to stand by the Union at all hazards.

KANSAS TERRITORY—GOVERNOR MEDARY.

Governor MEDARY, of Kansas, sent in his Message to the Assembly on the 3d inst. The document is confined, in a commendable degree, to the treatment of local topics. Biennial sessions, such as the Assembly of the Territory now holds, he thinks less likely to prevent hasty legislation than due vigilance on the part of the people. The laws regulating county and township organizations call for greater simplification, and an act should be passed giving the Governor definite power to commission township officers. The laws for the organization of new counties call for amendment; the Registry Law is also alleged to be imperfect, since it does not provide opportunities for proving of citizenship by those whose names may be omitted from the list by accident or design. The rates of interest having no limitation, exorbitant charges are made for the use of money, thus compelling settlers, when they have been obliged to mortgage their lands, to sell their claims ultimately, at great disadvantage. The interest felt by the people in Common Schools is commended, and the resolution in the Wyandot Constitution, ordering the Legislature to provide for the disposal of lands granted to the State for internal improvement, is reprehended. Gov. MEDARY warns the Legislature against granting bank charters, as paper money, in his opinion, is a "cheat and a snare." He explains his reasons for not having proceeded with the construction of a Penitentiary, urges the necessity of such an institution, congratulates the people on the decrease of crime, and in conclusion, insists on the expediency of preserving friendly relations with Missouri, whose slaves they have no more right to steal, than Missourians have to form associations to steal horses and cattle from Kansas.

NEW-JERSEY—GOV. NEWELL'S VALEDICTORY.

The valedictory message of Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, refers to national affairs in the following terms:

"It is the true policy of every State to resist all efforts to extend into the Territories an institution so pregnant with the elements of danger and discord. The foundations of these future, and, we trust, mighty Commonwealths, should be laid upon the only true corner-stone of a happy and prosperous State, the principle of constitutional, American freedom. We should avoid the narrow and selfish doctrine that the destinies of these rising States is to be sacrificed at the beginning, to the pecuniary interests, real or imaginary, of the very few slaveholders who may desire to emigrate thither with their slaves. The fathers of the Constitution and the Union had an eye single to the glory and prosperity of the great Republics which should grow up in our Territories. They laid their foundations on the principle of freedom, and determined that no Territory which they controled should be afflicted with slave institutions. Recent events have but afforded another illustration of their wisdom and patriotism. We should follow their example with unwavering confidence, and with renewed resolution resist any temptation to abandon it. The violent inroad upon the soil of Virginia is itself a conspicuous and lamentable consequence of the rejection, by the Federal Government, of the principles of the Constitution, and the policy of its founders. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the sanguinary attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas, wanton violations of faith, abandonment of time honored policy, disturbances of the peace and harmony of the Union, and reckless re-agitations of the question of Slavery, which at that time was comparatively at rest, have been the obvious, the logical, and the immediate cause and antecedent, of this lawless invasion of a sister State. We rejoice that the unhallowed and dangerous scheme was defeated at the outset, and trust that the Federal Government will return from a policy which produces such baleful fruits, to the course of wisdom, whose results have been peace, freedom and prosperity."

In relation to the Foreign Slave-trade, the Governor says:

"To extinguish forever this detestable crime, so far as the States of the Union are concerned—to remove from our national character a blot and a stigma so foul that no government which endures it can justly pretend to have a national honor—was one of the first, as it was the greatest, service rendered by the fathers of the Republic under the Federal Constitution to the glory of the Union, and the reputation of their posterity. If it was their glory to have speedily prohibited this infamous trade, and to have utterly abolished it and stamped it as a piracy, what would not be our disgrace if we should permit it to be reestablished? We should be adjudged, and justly, by all Christian nations, to be illegitimate sons, utterly unworthy of our American lineage and freedom, unfit and unable to maintain the one or to transmit the other, and surely destined to bring down upon our country the severest punishment of Him who is all just, and whose justice will not sleep forever."

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY, SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS,
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully. A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO. 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, (upright preferred,) from six to ten horse power. Apply at No. 103 Furman-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Wall st. ferries.

WANTED—400 CRATES, IMMEDIATELY, FOR which a liberal price will be given. Apply at No. 30 Beekman-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

UNION COLOR WORKS.
PARIS GREEN,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,
CHROME GREEN,
of prime quality, for sale very low, by
TAYLOR & BERDAN,
No. 179 Pearl-st.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO. No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL,
FIVE DOLLARS PER TON.
Orders received at the office of the Company,
No. 35 William-st.,
and at the Yard, No. 322 8th av.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES.

A good assortment of fine and common Skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at lowest rates by the subscribers, who received on Saturday a fine invoice of MARSDEN'S and FLASHERS & SON'S best English patterns.
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY OF good family and education, wants a situation in some respectable family, where she would make herself agreeable and useful as seamstress, companion, nursery governess, assistant housekeeper, or in any other capacity. Excellent City references will be given by her friends who publish this advertisement. Address BLANCHE, Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman wishes for employment as first-class cook in a small family; she understands her business in all its branches, as she is giving up housekeeping; she would be found a valuable servant to any party who may require her services; no objection to go to any part. Inquire, each day this week, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, rear.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation, as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and take care of children; has got the best of City references, and has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 132 Christie-st., over the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; understands her business perfectly. Willing to do the housework of a small private family. Good references given and required. Apply at No. 167 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, and take care of children, and do plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at the Bakery, corner of 29th-st. and 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and understands baking; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days. Call at 131 Suffolk-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, cuts and fits children's dresses; is quick at the needle; or as regular seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Best of reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Wages $7 to $8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting or general housework; understands her business perfect; good reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; is acquainted with all branches of cooking. Best of City reference given. Calls during this week promptly attended to. Apply at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Has good City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 311 East 10th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 79 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; will go out by the month to baste for sewing machines and make button-holes. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th av., Servants' Institute.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island. Those having the best of recommendations may apply on Friday and Saturday, from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron. Good City references. Apply at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 174 West 21st-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a small family. Apply at No. 80 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the housework of some small private family. Call at No. 60 Gouverneur-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or cook. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at No. 135 West 13th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO OUT by the day or week as dressmaker; makes children's clothes. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER AS lady's maid; à pour coudre ou ne se charge pas des enfans au dissons de 6 ans. Apply No. 13 Bible-house, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED.—A MAN OF EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE in keeping the principal and subsidiary books of an iron manufacturing establishment, desires an engagement in such or in any other works or mercantile house as book-keeper. Can furnish undoubted reference as to character and qualification. Address A. D., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, or is capable to take a steward's situation in a club-house or restaurant; is a man who understands his business, as his reference will certify, the superintendence of dinners, suppers, catering, carving, &c. Address C. H., No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its different branches, or would go as groom and gardener; has good reference from his late employer. Can be seen at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter to W. P. will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper, collector or general clerk, by a young man, who has had experience, and can refer to his last employer and others. Salary not so much an object as a good position. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, (Protestant,) with good City reference, a situation in a genteel family; understands his business thoroughly; or would attend on an invalid gentleman; is a good market man, &c. Address No. 177 5th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED.—A THOROUGH DOUBLE-ENTRY book-keeper desires an engagement; has also considerable experience as cashier and salesman, in business on his own account. Refers to some of the first merchants in the City. Address O. C., *Courier and Enquirer* office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; he understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver, is also a first-rate vegetable gardener, willing to work and make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business. Has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address B. O., Box No. 194, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house (hardware preferred); is a young man, single, and refers to his present employers. Address H., No. 201 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—WANTED—A situation in a dry goods jobbing house, by a young man who can influence a first-class trade. Address, for one week, CLEVELAND, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSERY governess, who has a good English education, and understands music and dress making; one experienced in the management of children preferred. The situation is in South Carolina. Salary $200 per annum. Apply for two days, at No. 71 9th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy in an insurance office; one who resides with his parents in this City preferred. Address Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing in a private family; must understand her business and have the best of reference. Apply at No. 131 East 19th-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS—ONE who fully understands her business, and has good references. Apply at No. 94 9th-st. Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PERSON ACCUSTOMED, AND very competent, to call off dry goods in an entry-room. Apply, by letter, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a Dry-Goods Jobbing House. None other need apply. Address, with reference, H. J. R., Box No. 1,441.

PROOF-READER WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT man and a careful reader, who can undertake night work on a daily morning paper, may hear of employment by addressing PROOF, Box 2,365 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—ACTIVE AND EXPERIENCED agents to canvass the City and country for the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE and new premium line Engraving of "Merry Making in the Olden Time." ($3 per annum.) From $5 to $10 per day may be realized. JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher, 16 and 18 Jacob-st., N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.

EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, MARRIED or contemplating marriage, male or female, by inclosing a return stamp, (if in the City three cents, out of the city six cents) and their address, will receive an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address J. P. L., Station D, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER IS A YOUNG MAN OF twenty-five, and well disposed, of kind and gentle manners. He wishes to form the acquaintance of some respectable lady, with a view to matrimony. Address U. N., Broadway Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS.

Letters Patent of the United States, dated Oct. 4, 1859, re-issued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as DEALERS may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each Skirt.

We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller, Esq., who has commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. Doughty, No. 22 John-st., or William King, No. 153 West 15th-st.

JAMES DRAPER,
S. H. DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM KING,
JAMES BROWN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860

W. S. & C. THOMSON & CO., OSBORN & CHEESMAN and J. WILCOX & CO., are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

NEW CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100 000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-Ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp, Dutch Carpets, Oil Cloth in various widths and qualities. 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-Mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st., and No 31 Howard st., Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

FURS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE!
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
Having just received, by a special Act of Parliament, an extension of their Charter for a limited time, give hereby
PUBLIC NOTICE,
THAT THEY WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
At retail, for cash only.
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
As their Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway, will be kept open positively only for 30 days longer, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call as early as possible. By order of the Board,
MARK J. KING, Director.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.
I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.
WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN, TIRED OF hotel life and sick of boarding-house fare, and not hard to please, are desirous of obtaining board in a private family where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; location preferred between Broome and 10th sts., near Broadway; references exchanged. Address A. A. A., Box No 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 25 STUYVESANT-STREET, continuation of Astor-place. Two parlors, unfurnished, with board. Also a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated, where they can find the comforts of a home. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ROOMS, IN SUITE and single, on 1st and 2d floors, with all improvements, for families and gentlemen, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st., and convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Three handsomely decorated and furnished rooms on the second floor to let to a small family. Terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, LIVING alone, and occupying a large house up town, wishes to let a beautifully furnished room, with or without board, to a gentleman who would advance her $100. Address Mrs. M. W., Station E, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

BOARD AT NO. 724 BROADWAY—PLEASANT rooms for families or single gentlemen; two or more gentlemen occupying the same room, will be taken on very reasonable terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHING to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY DESIRES to rent the second floor of a modern house, situated below 15th-st. and near Broadway. Meals to be served in the apartments. Address, with full particulars, Z. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DISPOSED to let an entire second floor furnished, with board, may find occupants by addressing Box No. 103 *Times* Office. Modern improvements desired. Vicinity of 3d-av. preferred.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, highly educated, would like to make an arrangement with a private family to have good rooms and full board. They would pay $10 a week, and for the balance part they would give lessons in music or French, in which they are both very competent. References exchanged. Address, for two days, X. Z., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED BED AND SITTING ROOMS (adjoining) to let to a single gentleman in 22d-st., near 6th-av.; family consists of three persons, strictly private; no other boarders will be taken; breakfast given if required; house large, containing all improvements and comforts; held on a five years' lease; references exchanged. Address B., Box No. 2,346, Post-office.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, wanted by a lady, in a private family, or where there are a few boarders. Location between 14th and 30th sts., and 3d and 5th avs. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address BOARDING, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor, with board for a family or three single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 50 East 15th-st. References required. Mrs. S. A. GRIGGS.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suites, at moderate rates. Best references given and required. Apply at No. 65 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable board at reasonable rates at No 192 West 18th st.

NO. 24 BLEECKER-ST.—TO LET, A NEATLY furnished room, on the second floor, to one or two gentlemen, without board. The house is occupied by a private family.

TO LET—TO TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, a handsomely furnished front parlor and bed-room on second floor, with fire and gas, within three minutes' walk of the Cooper Institute. Terms $5 per week. Address M. H., Station D, No 12 Bible House.

PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED by applying at No. 5 Laight-st., this week.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS
will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her
DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
and will execute all kinds of
FAMILY SEWING
with expedition in the best possible manner, and at
ONE-HALF THE PRICE
usually charged. She will also send
MACHINES AND OPERATORS
into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE DIVISION-AV. ferry-house, at the foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, an ERMINE MUFF. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 206 East Broadway.

LOST—ON A WALL-STREET FERRY BOAT, ON Wednesday morning, a MOROCCO SATCHEL. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the article to No. 54 South-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID TABLES, WITH MARBLE beds, for sale at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Orders by mail attended to, and old tables re-cushioned.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE
and Basement No. 539 Broadway.
Apply on the premises
for two weeks

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains, 1½ miles from the depôt, formerly the residence of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq. Large house, containing 14 rooms, large parlor, dining-room, two kitchens with range, drains, and a well of soft water under cover, nine bedrooms and an ice house filled with ice, barns, coach-houses and other out-buildings, verandah, front and rear, large lawn in front of house, beautifully shaded, 25 acres of first-rate land, laid down in wheat, rye and timothy; in short, everything requisite for a first class residence. Price $15,000; $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No 201 Centre-st., New-York.

N. B.—If not sold at private sale before March 20, it will be offered at auction at the Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 38th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four story, brown stone, English basement house, eligibly situated, No. 46 West 36th-st.; has been recently put in thorough repair, and newly frescoed and painted throughout; is provided with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to W. F. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office. Possession immediately. Can be seen any time during the day.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes' ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A FIVE-STORY building, situated below 5th-st., near the East River. The lease to run nine years from the first of next May; also a 40 horse engine and boiler, now running, belting and shafting throughout the building, and is one of the best lighted buildings in the City; a splendid place for a sewing machine manufacturer. Inquire at No. 381 8th st., East River.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIDISTANT from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, SITUATED on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 13th-st., fronting on the 2d-av. The lots are 25 feet 9 inches, by 110 feet, are pleasantly located and surrounded by excellent improvements. Also to loan, $26,000 on bond and mortgage. Good security required. Apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR would exchange for well-located, unincumbered City property. Location in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, four to five acres. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the evening.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, situated in 2d-place, Brooklyn, occupied by owner and in excellent condition, with all modern improvements; will be sold or exchanged for a genteel country seat near the City. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE VALUABLE BROWN-stone three story high-stoop house and lot on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th st. The house is 24 by 50 feet, built in a superior manner, in elegant order, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD AND valuable lots in the City of Buffalo; also, a Western farm of 160 acres, situated in Wisconsin, will be sold or exchanged for merchandise or a house in the City, or a country seat near the City. Address STRANGER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 215 West 32d-st.; lot 20x100; house in complete order, papered and frescoed throughout; a very pleasant neighborhood, and a very desirable house at a moderate price. Apply to RAYMOND & CO., No. 536 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, AT CORNWALL, Orange County in the immediate vicinity of Idlewild, the residence of N. P. Willis, Esq., and capable of being made one of the finest places on the Hudson may be purchased at a bargain, by applying to the undersigned. ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND lot No. 42 White-st., between Broadway and Church-st. A large and well-built dwelling, easily converted into a store. Lot, 25x100 feet.
SAM'L EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT, AND FOUR-story brown-stone house, on the north side of 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. containing all the modern improvement. Price $11,000. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 29 CATHARINE st., together with seven years unexpired term of lease of lot. Apply to THOMAS McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 232 10th-st. Price $5,500. Inquire on the premises.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of
D. HOOGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.— No. 737, opposite Astor-place; about 40 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer st.; possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—THE THIRD and fourth lofts of store No. 370 Broadway, 25x55 feet, well lighted and being in one of the best blocks on Broadway. A lease of three years can be obtained by a responsible tenant. Inquire of MINER & STEVENS, Nos 54 and 56 Franklin st., first door east of Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 135 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND dwelling-house No. 13 LeRoy-place. Also, for sale, 16 lots on 51st and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 87 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST MAY NEXT, THE premises No. 87 Nassau-st. Apply to RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 John-st.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE and 13 acres of land, about one mile from Astoria. Apply to E. W. HEWITT, No. 11 Pine-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER. —Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY-PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR one or more years, with the privilege of buying, an unfurnished country-place of about 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer-residence; must be within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within 1½ miles from the depôt; must be in good repair and possession required by the 1st April. Any one having such a place will find a desirable tenant by addressing (stating size of house, where situated, price, &c.) S. J. J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., is this day dissolved, NICHOLAS LUDLUM having withdrawn therefrom.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
N. LUDLUM.

The business will be continued by the subscribers, at Nos. 604, 606, 608 and 610 Houston-st., corner of Greene, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & SONS.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
J. J. ALTHAUSE,
JAN. 9. S. B. ALTHAUSE, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—FREEMAN ORNE HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firm of D. W. KELLOGG & CO. The remaining partners, DANIEL W. KELLOGG and BURLEIGH S. THOMPSON continue the business under the same name and style of firm at No. 917 Broadway, and are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
DANIEL W. KELLOGG,
FREEMAN ORNE,
BURLEIGH S. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GRANVILLE CARTER and Mr. THOS. EDW. HANSON, of New-York, and Mr. FREDERICK ECKHARDT, of Paris, are admitted partners in our firm from Jan. 1, 1860. ELLIOT C. COWDIN & CO., No. 6 Murray-st., New-York, and No. 79 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

MR GEO. W. BARNEY RETIRES THIS DAY as a member of our firm, and is hereby authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation of its affairs.
L. KING, WHIPPLE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET —French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany bureaus and bedsteads, dressing bureaus, office furniture, desks, chairs, stools, oak office desks, hair mattresses, cornices mirrors, &c.

Also, a lot of books, &c.

Also, a valuable collection of oil paintings, comprising works of the English, French, Flemish and Dusseldorf Schools, comprising about 200 pictures of eminent masters.

Also, an invoice of superb engravings, colored and plain.

Also, a life size portrait of John Brown.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES.— HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., wines, cigars, &c. comprising a very valuable and choice lot, most of which have been in our possession for years, and now to be sold, viz., brandies, Maderias, port, sherry, Irish and scotch whisky, gin, rum, bourbon whisky, cherry brandy, malmsey wine, cigars, imported, &c. &c., without reserve, to close consignments. Also, Crowley's, Sayer's golden sherry, Hennessey brandy, Sillery Mousseux champagne, old Montillado pale sherry, Rinault brandy, &c. Fine old Havana cigars, Española, Orama Rosa, Figaro, El Palacio, Portagas, Azucena and other favorite brands. Sale without reserve.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.

BY W. C. JEWETT, NO. 142 BROADWAY, near Liberty-st., at 11 A. M., THIS DAY, Jan. 13, 300 lots by catalogue. Splendid Bohemian Glass Toilet sets Robes and Furs—comprising Bohemian Toilet sets in 15 pieces, vases, bouquet holders, &c. Also, polar and brown bear robes, prairie buffalo and wolf robes. Also, full mink sets cuffs, capes and muffs, children's ermine sets, gloves, caps, being as pure and durable a collection as offered this season.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., furniture, &c., of a family breaking up; sofas, rocking and other chairs, centre, dining, and tea-tables, pier glass, tapestry and other carpets, in great variety, oil cloths, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, marble-top dressing and other bureaus, washstands, toilet, china, glassware, wardrobes, dining-room and kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

P. N. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, by P. N. WILKINS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 13, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 196 Church-st., the sheet stock damaged by the late fire at No. 6 Spruce-st. Paper dealers will please attend.

MEDICAL.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 134 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guarantied, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. B. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office. No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

CERTIFICATES CAN BE SEEN AT THE office, proving beyond doubt that "AUSTIN'S SPECIFIC" is a sure remedy for dysentery, diarrhœa, cramps and colic. Price per bottle, 35c. For sale at A. T. MASON'S, No. 302 Grand-st., and at the office, No. 52 South-st., Room No. 4. A. BALDWIN SMITH, Proprietor.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 512 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATTENTION exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, painting, furnishing and heating Ward School-house No. 19 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must contain an estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," "Proposals for furnishing," "Proposals for heating," and each proposal must be indorsed on the outside with the name of the party who offers the same. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN.
} Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALLEGANY—JOHN H. HUNT against PHILLIP CHURCH, Jr., Lewis Rousseau, Caroline Rousseau, Charles A. Murray, Allen Smith, William H. Bloomingdale, Howard Sherman, Allen Ayrault, Ephraim Cone, John Vernam, President of the Genesee River Bank and Niagara County Bank.—To the defendant, Charles A. Murray: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, on the 14th day of December, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
COBB & SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.
D16-law6wF.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes, FISHER AMES FISHER, insolvent. Notice first published Jan. 5, 1860, creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County in the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Judge, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, County and State aforesaid, on the 19th day of March, 1860, at 10 A. M. JOHN G. ARBONA, Attorney for Insolvent, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. ja. 6-1aw10wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
s9-1aw6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 635 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ARKANSAS STATE STOCK,
For sale by
HAYS & TOMPKINS,
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No. 20 Wall-st., New-York,

Dealers in COMMERCIAL PAPER and EXCHANGE. Negotiators of Loans and all first-class securities. Collections made on all points of the United States and British Provinces. accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on the most favorable terms, interest allowed on deposits, advances made on approved Collaterals.

REFERENCES

Metropolitan, Park and Commonwealth Banks, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Claflin, Mellen & Co., Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Low, Harriman & Co., Phelps, Bliss & Co , Wilson G. Hunt & Co.. New-York ; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany ; Day, Owen & Co., Hartford, Conn. ; Webster Bank and Bank of Commerce, Jno. E. Thayer & Bro., Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston ; Hoyt, Sprague & Co , Lewis & Co., Tredick Stokes, Philadelphia ; Alex. Murdock & Co., Benner, Sparrier & Co., Baltimore ; Jno. Reid & Co.. Mobile ; North, Duttlh & Co , New-Orleans ; Evans & Co., Nashville ; Crane, Boylston & Co. Charleston, S. C. ; Wadsworth, Turner & Co.. Richmond ; Crow, McCreery & Co., Field Bros., St. Louis ; Jas. Low & Co., Louisville ; J. W. Ellis & Co., Cincinnati.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY, in pursuance of the Statute, makes the following report:
The amount of the capital of the said Company is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
The amount of the proportion of the capital actually paid in at the date of this report, is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
The amount of its existing debts at the date of this report, is forty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents.
Dated, New-York, Jan. 1, 1860.

S. J. TILDEN, } President and Trustee of the New-York Balance Dock Co.
WM. MENZIES, HENRY EVESSON, JAS. F. SECOR, } Trustees of the New-York Balance Dock Company.

City and County of New-York, ss —JAS. B. NICHOLSON being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. JAS. B. NICHOLSON.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1860.
THOS. S. SOMERS Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. }
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO. ; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid ; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst. This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
ED. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
Dated Jan. 12, 1860. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1. 1889 principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.
Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary,
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500, and FIVE (5) PER CENT. on sums to $1,000, and FOUR (4) PER CENT. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS—DIVIDEND.—After placing Two per cent. of the net profits to the credit of "Contingent Fund," the Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st July last, and a pro rata Dividend on the stock paid subsequent to that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after Jan. 9. J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859. }

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from above date till after the election. By order. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Wednesday, the 11th of January, will draw interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. CO., }
Corner Fourth-av. and Twenty seventh-st. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—HOLDERS of the bonds of this Company that will become due Dec. 1, 1860, can, on presentation, receive payment for the same, with accrued interest, in cash, or at their option can receive in exchange for the said bonds the first and only mortgage bonds of this Company due in 1875, on terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, }
No. 67 Bleecker st., Oct. 20, 1859. }

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 CANAL-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SMART, JOHN MCLEAN, } Vice Presidents,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 622 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sec'y.

$15,000.—WANTED TO BORROW $15,000 on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for 5 years, on improved property in this City worth double the amount ; title perfect ; bondsman first-rate ; no commission paid. Address STERLING & THAYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Midland Coal and Iron Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., to elect officers for the current year, and the transaction of any other business. By order,
GEO. B. SATTERLEE,
Secretary Midland Coal and Iron Company.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 264 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital $150,000
Surplus over 47,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., }
Dec. 12, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1860. }
Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31 last, (the close of the fiscal year as changed) payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st on and after the 16th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until the 17th inst.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Jan. 14.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent , payable on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 40 Wall-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1860. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT HAS this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, Jan 12, 1860 The transfer books will remain closed till after the 12th inst
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859 ; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st.. (Bank of New-York Building.)—a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. }

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1860.—THE Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States have, this day, declared a dividend at the rate of Seven per Cent per annum for the last six months on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. EDWARD P. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5 1860. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1860 —The Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of seven per cent , on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 18 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK Jan. 11. 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—By the Grace of God, free and independent : To Deborah Cone, Richmond, Mass.,
Samuel J. Cone, Albany, N. Y.,
Theodore R. Cone, Richmond, Mass.,
Elizabeth A. Cone, West Stockbridge, Mass.,
Elizabeth F. Spoor, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
Azubah G. Fairchild, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
Fanny Fairchild, New-Haven, Conn.,
Lucy N. Raymond, Lenox, Mass.,
Mary E. Raymond, Lenox, Mass.,
John S. Perry, Albany, N. Y.,
Charles Perry, Geneseo, Ill.,
William J. Gates, Tabor, Iowa,
Clarinda G. Northrop, Kansas,
Sarah A. Wheat, Oberlin, Ohio,
Jacob C. Van Dyck, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Bible Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Tract Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Education Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Education at the West, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Seamen's Friend Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Congregational Church and Society of Richmond, in the county of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Town of Richmond, in the County of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof :
Being the legatees and next of kin of Samuel Gates, late of the City of Albany, in the County of Albany, deceased, and to the creditors of said Gates, Greeting : Whereas, John S. Perry and Jacob Van Dyck, executors of the will of Samuel Gates, deceased, have lately made application to our Surrogate of the County of Albany, to have their accounts as such executors finally settled. You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our said Surrogate at his office in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend to the final settlement of the accounts of the said executors of said Samuel Gates, deceased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.
[L.S.] Witness—Justus Haswell, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Albany, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1860. JUSTUS HASWELL, Surrogate.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF 1812, AND ALL the widows of Veterans, both rich and poor, will call at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place, next to corner of Chambers-st , and have their claims made for the use of their clothing and equipments in the war of 1812, the time being extended to the first day of February, 1860. Col H. RAYMOND, Agent.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—This boiler is a combination of two cylinders, possesses all the advantages of strength, simplicity and cheapness of common cylinder boilers, and effects a saving of full 30 per cent. in fuel. Reference given to parties having them in use. Price, including patent, $25 per horse power, allowing 15 feet of heating surface each. The improvement can be applied to common cylinder boilers, increasing their capacity if desired. Boilers, engines, steam pumps, and all kinds of machinery, furnished to order.
H. BOARDMAN.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows :
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M. ; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M. ; 1 and 3:10 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M. ; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M., and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz : Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad ; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad ; at Corning with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo ; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton ; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning. leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M. ; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M. ; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock ; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows : Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. ; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M. ; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M. ; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. ; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M. ; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M. ; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. ; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. ; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. ; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. ; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'S OLD TOM
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IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
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Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
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Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
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For Sale in bond and by the case.
Warranted genuine.
Wholesale No. 48 Broadway ; retail everywhere.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO.. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISKEYS, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RESPECTABLE OPPORTUNITY.—$10,000 TO $20,000.—An old, well-established and profitable commercial and manufacturing concern, in the lower part of this City, would take another partner, of unexceptionable character and business capacity, with not less than $10,000. Communications will be regarded confidentially and treated courteously. Address, with real name and particulars, OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 3,809 New-York Post-office.

A BUSINESS CHANCE.—THE ADVERTISER being engaged in two branches of business is obliged from recent changes, to give up one of them. He therefore offers a person having from $1,500 to $3 000 a business in the fancy goods line that is both respectable, safe and profitable. Address, with true name, B. A., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE selling Stencil Plates. Tools for cutting these plates furnished for $10. Stencil materials furnished. Inexperienced persons can cut the plates. For particulars, address, (inclosing stamp,)
JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT one-half its value, a Cord and Kindling-wood Yard, ten years' established, with everything complete for carrying on the business. Apply at wood yard, Nos. 287, 289 and 291 East 18th-st.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ATTORNEY, WHO WOULD like to form a connection with a Counselor and Advocate of experience, may address Y. Z , Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A PAPER ROUTE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE cheap. Apply to JAMES GILLEN, at the *Times* office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME CARRIAGE, suitable for Winter or Summer use ; made by one of the best City makers ; has been used but little ; is in first-rate condition, and will be sold low, as the owner has no further use for it. To be seen at DILK'S Stables, Nos. 189 and 191 Mercer-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HORSE, HARNESS AND SHIFTING-TOP wagon for sale, all in good order ; will be sold separately or together ; suitable for express, grocer or baker ; horse 8 years old, sound and kind, 16 hands high ; sold solely on account of having no use for them. Can be seen at Griggs' feed store, No. 424 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, CARTS, HARNESS, &c., all in good order, with good will of the concern. For further particulars, apply to the cartman, at WEED & CO.'s, No. 138 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—PARTIES IN search of chamber furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in enameled and solid walnut suites. Also paillasses and mattrasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st , four doors east of Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot ; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head ; green on starboard bow ; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston. Wed'ay, Feb 8 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 21, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates :
First cabin, $100 ; second cabin, $60 ; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL.
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO , No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The James River being now free from ice, the steamers YORKTOWN and JAMESTOWN will resume their former days for leaving here. The YORKTOWN will receive freight every FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The JAMESTOWN will receive freight every TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13, North River, and leave at 3 o'clock WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot ; City Point, eight cents, and Richmond, ten cents. Passage and fare, state-room included, to Norfolk. $8 ; Petersburgh and Richmond, $10. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75 ; Mobile $35, Montgomery, $26 ; Albany, Ga., $24 ; Columbus, $23 ; Atlanta, $23 ; Macon, $21 ; Augusta $20 ; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th st., Murray Hill, near 5th av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas Holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

PROF. JNO. W. S. HOWS RECEIVES pupils in Elocution, Oratory and Shakespearian Readings at his residence, No. 5 Cottage-place. Mr. HOWS is prepared to resume his "readings" in private circles during the Winter.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUIN instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th st. Circulars at the School.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A FEW leisure hours, would give lessons on the piano-forte to two or three new beginners, at her residence, No. 78 Attorney, corner of Delancy-st. Particular attention paid to their improvement. Terms within the means of all.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching the piano, and having a few vacant hours, would like to have a few more pupils to instruct at their residence Apply at No. 27 Perry-st.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW TEACHING IN A private family, has leisure for a few more pupils. Teaches the Classics, French, German, Mathematics, &c. Can give the best testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address, for one week, TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY COMPETENT to teach English, French and music, would be glad to instruct a few children daily in some private family in Brooklyn. Best of City references. Address S., Box No. 3,275 New-York Post-office.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS in English branches and French, desires an engagement ; would have no objection to taking the management of the household. Address J. C. H., Box No. 82 *Times* Office. References given and required.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.
Mr. DRAYTON having recovered from his late indisposition, these popular entertainments will be given as above.
POSITIVELY TWO MORE TIMES ONLY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—SENOR OLIVEIRA—LOVE'S LABOR LOST. Saturday matinée 2 o'clock. Last appearance in Brooklyn. NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.
Seats 50 cents and 25 cents—at Music Stores and Ticket office.
The Draytons appear at Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, and at Philadelphia 23th inst.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7 ; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MORE NOVELTY.
TWO COMEDIES
ON THE SAME NIGHT.
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
AND
PLANCHE'S COMIC DRAMA,
In two acts, called
THE IRISH POST.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE NEW COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
now crowding the London theatre, called
HUSBAND
TO
ORDER.
Baron de Beaupre (a returned emigrant nobleman) .... Mr. Stoan
Pierre Marceau (an officer in the Imperial army) .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Anatole Latour (a young lawyer) .... Mr. Walcot
Phillipeau (a wealthy farmer, cousin to Pierre Marceau) .... Mr. Blake
Servant .... Mr. Oliver
Josephine .... Mrs. Hoey
Elise .... Mrs. Sloan
Madame Phillipeau .... Mrs. Vernon
The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the comic drama, in 2 acts, called
THE IRISH POST.
Terence O'Grady .... Mr. Brougham
Mr. Sheriff Capsicomb .... Mr. Young
Mr. Bartholomew Lane .... Mr. Moore
George Lane .... Mr. Floyd
John .... Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Capsicomb .... Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Lump .... Mrs. Reeves
Mary Capsicomb .... Miss Pyne
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING,
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
To conclude with
THE IRISH POST.
Performance will terminate at 10½ o'clock. Box book open in advance.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PLAY,
consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be the next novelty produced.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS,
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS ;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian, and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾ ; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
First appearance in America.
ASTLEY'S TRANSFERRED TO NEW-YORK.
Grand opening of the great European Troupe,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1860.
The proprietor, in offering to the public of New-York his troupe of young and talented artists, begs to assure those who honor him with their patronage that the entertainments he proposes to give will be in every respect of the very highest class known in the equestrian profession. The performers brought out by him to this country—many of whom are of world-wide celebrity—have been selected from the elite of the principal European companies including the strength of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, of which he was the late proprietor. The horses are the most beautiful and thoroughly trained in their art ; the troupe of Shetland and Welsh Ponies the most intelligent and diminutive ever introduced in the circle. These, together with his immense wardrobe, properties and trappings—magic ring, an improvement above all price—the colossal and gorgeously decorated chariots, and other costly paraphernalia, have been brought out in successive steamers, at an almost incredible outlay, and, happily, with but trifling loss.
The proprietor flatters himself that the public will take in consideration the magnitude of his enterprise, and the many difficulties to be overcome in order to secure its successful consummation ; and he also dares hope that the well earned fame of his father, Thomas Cook, who preceded him, and whose earliest triumphs were in the City of New-York, some twenty-five years ago, and upon whose model the present troupe is organized, may not be forgotten by the admirers of equestrian skill, and that his efforts to produce novelty, blended with refined art and magnificence, may be duly appreciated. WILLIAM COOK.
Prices restored to their original standard of 50 cents to all parts of the house. Orchestra seats, now the best in the house, $1. Private boxes, $5. Box book open for securing orchestra seats and private boxes.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY Jan. 13, 1860.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA
FROM THE
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY,
NEW-YORK LEDGER STORY,
ENTITLED
THE RED RANGER ;
THE RED RANGER ;
A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.
A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Robert Renshaw Mr. Grace Dora .... Mrs Prior
Rah-Pa-Naugh Mr Taylor Betsy Snaith .... Miss Allford
Zephaniah .... Mr Hadaway
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE PHENOMENON, and THE DUMB GIRL OF THE INN ; on both occasions preceded by MASTER CARLO FERRATI, only 10 years of age, who will make, in full view of the spectators, a DARING ASCENT ON A TIGHT ROPE! from the Stage to the roof of the Lecture-room.
WAX FIGURE OF OSSAWATTOMIE BROWN ; two SPEARS from Harper's Ferry ; LINK of the SHACKLES that were cut by COPPIC and COOK ; Autograph LETTER from JOHN BROWN ; a LIVING MARBLED SEAL, and two KANGAROOS. Can all be seen, together with the 500,000 curiosities.
Admittance, 25 cents ; Children under ten, 13 cents ; Parquet 13 cents extra.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. ALLEN .... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
T. W. MEIGHAM .... Acting Manager.
BENEFIT OF THE STAR SISTERS, ADA and EMMA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1860.
To commence with
BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE PRESENT DAY.
After which, THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.
To conclude with
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 13,
The performances will commence with
HALVEI, THE UNKNOWN.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG,
DICK, THE NEWSBOY,
And PADDY CAREY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
SAMEDI, 14 Janvier, 1860,
1st représentation de la nouvelle souscription,
LES JEUNES GENS
LA FILLE TERRIBLE.

KING SOLOMON'S
TEMPLE.
This wonderful structure,
PERFECT IN ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY,
IS STILL ON EXHIBITION
In
9th-st., one door east of Broadway.
It has received the sanction of the
ENTIRE CLERGY OF NEW-YORK,
THOUSANDS OF DAY AND SABBATH SCHOLARS,
MANY BIBLE CLASSES,
AND
ALMOST EVERY STRANGER STOPPING IN THE CITY,
HAVE VISITED THIS WONDROUS WORK
OF
ART AND INGENUITY.
Lecture at 11 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M.
By Rev. J. S. DEIHL, A. M.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
At PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards Pumas, Zebras, Lamas, Bears Catamounts, Wolves, Tiger Cats, Hyenas, Civet, Ichneumons, and birds of every description, and animals of every variety and species. Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards &c.
A liberal reduction made to schools.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
Box 25 cents ...... Pit 12 cents ...... Children half-price.
THE AMERICAN CIRCUS,
FULL and COMPLETE,
THE ONLY ONE IN NEW-YORK.
A powerful company of Riders, Tumblers, Leapers, Gymnasts. Third night of the dare-devil rider, Mr. F. NEVILLE. Sixth night of the laughable pantomime of JOCKO.
A Grand Performance SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING Jan. 9 and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
In consequence of the unlimited patronage bestowed upon the highly amusing comedy,
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860,
AND THE JUVENILE CRYHORN CONCERTS,
which have been witnessed by over 8,000 of the most enthusiastic and highly delighted auditors during the past week, they will be continued until further notice.
GEO. CHRISTY, the prince of Ethiopian delineators, in his great original character of PETER DAY.
Master EUGENE, the wonder, in his original character of LUCINDA DAY.
Mr. EDWARDS, the only person in this City who dances the Essence of Old Virginny.
Messrs. Campbell, Griffin, Herman and Reeves, the best vocal quartette in the Minstrel profession, in new songs, choruses, &c.
The great skating-match between Highflyer and Truman, and the extraordinary skating abilities of PETER DAY will be exhibited every evening. For full particulars see programmes.
Doors open at 6½ ; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF.
TO-NIGHT. (8 o'clock.) HOPE CHAPEL.
LAST READING BUT ONE.
Scenes from "As You Like It," and
BARDELL vs. PICKWICK.
Admission .... 25 cents | Reserved Seats .... 50 cents
To-morrow Evening will be the LAST Reading.

REOPENING OF WAUGH'S ITALIA—AT RUTGERS INSTITUTE, No. 264 MADISON-ST. This GRAND MOVING MIRROR OF ITALY will reopen on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14 Exhibitions every afternoon at 3 o'clock ; evening at 7½. Tickets 25 cents ; children 10 cents.

A COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. THOMAS will be given at Dodworth's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17. Further particulars will be announced.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
On exhibition at the ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th st., near Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 Evenings Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

Will positively close Jan. 28,
THE EXHIBITION OF
PALMER'S STATUE
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
At Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents ; open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BANVARD'S
GREAT PICTURE,
"THE ORISON,"
Now on exhibition at WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway. Admission free.

A CARD.—EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, OF BRUSSELS.—One of the most beautiful of this artist's recent productions, size 35 by 28 inches, representing sheep and lambs, with ducks, &c., painted to order for the subscriber, just received, and now on view at his studio. Hours from 10 to 4. J. P. BEAUMONT, No. 535 Broadway.

LECTURES.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE
AND THE
HOLY LAND.
Lectures will be delivered at Dr. Van Zandt's Church, 9th st., near Broadway, every evening during the week, by
Rev. J. S. DIEHL, A. M.
Tickets 25 cents ; children 12 cents.

MME. LOLA MONTEZ, COUNTESS OF LANDSFELD.
Will deliver her highly interesting LECTURE ON FASHION at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16 Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The second of a course of eight lectures will be delivered by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at Dr. Burchard's church, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—Whitfield. Doors open at 7 lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents ; course tickets, $1. S. GRISWOLD, M. D.,
A. F. LOW, Sec. Chairman of Lecture Committee.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO PIANOS.
WAREROOMS NO. 506 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

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Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
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Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
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THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
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Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
Bible House, corner of 8th-st and 4th-av. Improved new scale seven-octaves, at $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good second-hand pianos, at $35 to $175 ; rosewood "Chickering," at $125.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

OVER-STRING PIANO-FORTES.—A CONTROVERSY having arisen between my excellent and worthy friends, Messrs. Raven, Bacon & Co., Chickering & Co., Nunns & Clark, Gale & Co., Worcester, Firth, Pond & Co., Lighte & Bradburys, Dunham, and Steinway & Sons, as to who originated the Bass Over-strings, and to whom the credit thereof is really due, I claim that credit for my brother, John Jardine, who carried on considerable business as a Piano-Forte Manufacturer twenty-two years ago, and who then made several instruments with the bass over-strings, in precisely the same arrangement as is now generally introduced. There is not the least difference in the application of bass over-strings between Grands and Squares.
GEORGE JARDINE, Organ Builder.
Established in New-York over twenty-three years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent ; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—A TWO-bank Organ, of 22 stops, with double open diapason on the pedals, of exceedingly fine tone and happy combination. About two years in use. Full particulars given, and an opportunity furnished for trial, by calling at No. 20 University-place, New-York. Inquiry may also be made of Mr. STEWART, organ-builder, No. 465 Houston-st.

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RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction ; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
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MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

MADAME (FERRERO) JACKSON,
No. 29 West 36th-st.
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.
Classes Mondays and Tuesdays, and Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH ST.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S second and last term of the season will commence on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Class open for the reception of pupils on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon and 3½ afternoon. Circulars at the school.

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB NO. 1.—AT A REGULAR meeting of Union League Club No. 1, held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1860, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :
Resolved, That the Union League Club No. 1 discountenance and condemn the acts of those members of Congress who indorsed the firebrand publication, *Helper's Impending Crisis*, and that we indorse the acts of those gentlemen who have maintained their conservative position, to defeat the candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, who has publicly avowed having signed such document.
Resolved, That the above resolution be published in the *Day Book*, *Herald*, TIMES, *Daily News*, and *New-York Leader*. JOHN RADWAY, Jr., President.
ALEX. HULL, Secretary.

100 MEN CAN MAKE GOOD WAGES selling A. BROWER'S Patent Composition, warranted to make boots and shoes perfectly water-proof ; will keep so, and last half as long again. What every one ought to have. A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY.

Additional Particulars of the Disaster.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

Evidence pointing to the Culpability of the Contractor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 12—8 o'clock P. M.

The inquest to-day, on the bodies of the victims of the late calamity has been replete with interest. The principal evidence was given this afternoon, by the builders of the mill, who state, in the most explicit terms, that they never believed the building safe.

Mr. Tuttle, the mason who laid the brick-work, declares, positively, that he informed the engineer and the proprietor that the edifice was not built strongly enough; that the materials were not good, and that the building was too wide.

The responsibility of the careless construction of the mill appears to be fastened upon Capt. Bigelow, the engineer, by the terms of the contract with the builder. The contract provided that the work should be approved by Mr. Bigelow.

I learn that the plans for the building were drawn in Boston, under the supervision of the Essex Company, and that the mortar used in the brick-work contained too small a proportion of lime. The mortar crumbles readily, and the detached bricks are many of them quite clean.

I heard one of the Jury of Inquest emphatically declare to-day that the engineer was not qualified to have charge of such a work. The explanations of the owners and constructors has, however, yet to be given. I learn that there is quite an excitement in Lowell regarding the safety of the Prescott Mills.

All the bodies taken out of the ruins, thus far, have been recognized.

Coroner Lamb appears determined to probe the matter to the bottom, and will make a most thorough examination as to the manner of the construction.

The evidence regarding the safety of the water mills in this place tended to create a suspicion that the Pacific mill is insecure. Many of the operatives to-day gave notice that they will soon quit, and it is said that some have forfeited their pay rather than go to work.

The Pemberton Company have had a gang of one hundred men at work systematically, removing the ruins, and one more body, that of Catharine Cooney, has been taken out. Irene Crosby, of Chatham, Mass., one of the injured, died to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

The late operatives in the unfortunate mill have been reporting themselves to-day, and an accurate list of killed and saved will be given soon. It is remarkable that many were saved, while others near them at the time of the accident were killed. The overseers, Reed, Tatterson, Shore, Glover and Melvin, were saved.

The excitement among the operatives in the other mills is intense, and no doubt this casualty will cause a complete investigation as to the safety of other buildings. It is most probable that the Pemberton Company will rebuild.

The contributions from various sources for the relief of the sufferers have thus far reached the sum of $20,000. The Sons of Malta of this city are to contribute their quota. The Mayor is making arrangements to-night to recanvass the city, and obtain a more correct list of the killed and wounded.

TEN O'CLOCK P. M.

The Pemberton Company's clerks have just completed a list of all the employes heard from to-day, and have the names of all employed in the mill, except one hundred. Their list of dead and missing now numbers but seventy-four. Two more bodies have just been recovered, and the legs and arms of another. L.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 12.

Under date of Lawrence, Thursday morning, the correspondent of the *Courier* writes, that most of the dead at the City Hall had been recognized, and removed to their respective homes, to receive the rites of sepulchre. The others, in which almost all resemblance to humanity was obliterated, were placed in large boxes to be preserved a short time, in order to give their friends an opportunity of claiming them, if recognition should in any instance prove possible.

Letters and dispatches from the friends of those recently employed in the Pemberton Mills, inquiring after their fate, are constantly being received by the Mayor; and to how many of them the answer must be the sad annunciation of their death! Expressions of sympathy and generous tokens of compassion have not been wanting.

The Coroner's inquest commenced this morning. F. E. Clark, Paymaster of Pemberton Mills, testified that on the day of the accident he was in the general office of the building, when it received a sudden shock, which, he thought was caused by a tornado; presently saw the end door of the building burst open and the people rush out, and in a few moments the building fell in altogether; he saw the steam escaping from the boiler, which was situated in a southwesterly direction from the mill, in a separate building; the book containing the names of the employes of the mill was destroyed by fire; in the safe there was a pay-roll, ending in September, which will probably give some idea of the names of the persons employed at that time, but nothing accurate of those employed at the time of the disaster; I have never heard of the foundation of the mill settling, nor did I experience as much of the jostling in this mill as in others; did not hear any noise previous to that which I thought resembled a fire; did not lock up the books lying about, as I did not apprehend fire.

Henry L. Newhall, a clerk, testified: First heard a noise; paid no attention to it. In a few moments heard a crash and rushing noise as of wind. Seeing the building falling, spoke to Mr. Clarke and made a rush for the window. Before I reached the window the building fell in.

Jesse Glover, overseer of repair shop of Pemberton Manufacturing Company, testified: At the time of the accident was about five rods from the mill, on the railroad track, in the yard, between the Washington and Bay State Mills; was looking toward the Pemberton Mill; first saw the lower end of the building, towards the river, settling down quite rapidly. The bricks on the side of the building on which I was standing mostly fell inwards; it was followed immediately by a tornado sound, caused by the building falling. The noise of the escaping steam sounded like that escaping from a broken pipe connected with an engine of twenty-five or thirty horse power. The steam appeared to be coming from the boiler-room; I immediately went to the shop in which I worked, and from thence to the ruins, with my men, to assist in getting out persons.

To a Juror—I have at times seen cracks in the walls of the building, but nothing that I considered serious; have never strengthened the walls of the building with iron work, but have heard that it was so strengthened. The shafting in the building had at times settled three-eighths of an inch, which is frequent in all buildings using so much machinery. I saw a crack in the building at the southwest corner of the mill. I thought the building was weak, and that the walls were weak, but apprehended no trouble. The windows in the walls were very large. I have never strengthened the foundations of the building. I heard at one time that a pillar had settled to such an extent as to require repairs. I always regarded the building as weak. The crack that I saw in the southwest corner of the building was not very large. There was a crack at the corner of the building, running all the way up and down, near the chimney; should think that the crack at the top of the building was half an inch wide, and a quarter of an inch at the bottom. The crack was between the building and the chimney, [which were constructed independent of one another. On that day four or five heavy fly-frames had been moved, and should think they would weigh 2,000 pounds each. Think the men that moved the frames were saved. Don't know of any water-pipes about the building bursting since I have been there, to cause any serious injury. Think that the walls between the windows were eighteen inches thick. The windows being large, only a small space was left between them. The buildings seemed to settle off from the crack. Don't think the building was as strong as such buildings usually are. Have heard that the timbers were not bolted to the walls. Iron trusses had been put into the building before I went to work there. Some of them were near the largest crack. The roof of the building, when it fell in came as fast as a man would run. The boiler appeared to be perfectly sound, and was situated in a building between the mill and the coal-house. Have examined the building since the accident.

Mr. E. Chase testified that he has been agent of the Company since the Mills started—about six years. At the time of the accident was in the spinning-room, near the well, in company with the Treasurer, Mr. Howe; was talking to him in the third story, calling his attention to some machinery at the time, when I saw the other end of the building—about forty feet from me—fall in. I turned to Mr. Howe, and we escaped together. Heard no noise before the falling. Think the building fell at the bottom, and did not commence at the top. We first escaped into the cloth-room, and soon afterwards heard the crash. There was less weight at the end of the building which fell than at the other. The building was five stories high. Four fly-frames in the fourth story were moved on that day from that part of the building which fell to another place. The frames, I should think, weighed a ton and a half each. When I got into the cloth-room the people there had not got out. Think that not more than three or four persons got out when I did. There were probably eight hundred persons in the building that fell. We have given notice for all the hands to call at the Essex Mills counting-room, and we may then find out the number and names of the employes. I was present when the fire broke out, standing on the railroad track. The building was lit with gas at the time of the accident, with the exception of the carding room. Mr. Pindar, the Superintendent of the Washington Mill, told me that he was aware how the fire originated. I do not know what caused the fire. The mill was commenced in 1853 and finished in 1854. The Essex Company built the mill. Do not know how it was constructed. There were cracks in the building on each side of the chimney, caused by the swaying of the chimney. The chimney had broken away from the building, and iron had been placed around it to strengthen it, but not because there was any fear of the building itself. All through the building the flooring settled somewhat when we put in the machinery. Trusses were at once put in, and we considered the building better than before. The trusses were put in on account of the settling of the bearers. The pillars remained firm, There have been no new cracks near the chimney for the last two years. Don't know of any other cracks in the building. Think that the timbers were put into the building in the usual manner. The building was 248 feet long and 84 feet wide. Attached to this there was an L that did not fall, and also a shed. There was less motion in this building than the other, and I considered it safe, especially as it had stood six years. The mason work of the mill was done by a firm in Lowell of which Mr. John Tuttle was a member. The wood work was done by Mr. Knowles. The Essex Company have possession of the contract for the building of the mill. Don't know of any settling of the mill near the crack at the corner. The stone and gearing of one end of the mill are standing up to the third story. I have heard of some repairs having been made to the foundation, but was not present. The flooring that settled when we put in the machinery was between the pillars. The settling of the floor in no way affected the foundation. Some floors settled more than others. Part of the second story was standing before the fire broke out, but then it fell in.

John Patterson, overseer in weving-room, in the basement, testified: Saw the building coming down in the centre, made a rush to escape, but was caught in the ruins, from which he was rescued. A pintle in the basement of the building connected with one of the pillars. It settled some two or three inches, about two months after I entered the mill, and was then repaired. Have heard statements that the mill was not safe. Mr. Corliss, of Providence, who put in the shafting, thought the building was not safe. I never noticed anything about the building to lead me to believe it was unsafe. When I first saw the building coming down I was about 12 feet from the falling portian. The floor under me did not then appear to give way. Mr. Corliss, I had understood, had said that the two upright shafts would, in the end, shake that end of the building out. Mr. Corliss had told Mr. Winn, an overseer, that he didn't think the building safe. I don't think that more than forty of the persons employed in my room were killed. There were three hundred and four persons employed in my room. I think I can find out every person that worked for me. When I first saw the building falling, the flooring above appeared to curve right into the room. Did not notice the walls. The building appeared to be crushing towards the end. Was on the canal when the fire broke out. Have been employed in the mill about five years. Don't know what caused the building to fall.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN PINDAR.

Am a woolen manufacturer in the Washington Mill. Was in the yard when the mill fell—at the west of it. All that I can say about the falling is, that I looked again and saw a vacancy. I went at once to the scene with others, and helped as we could. We got out machinery, wood and bodies. There were some near me with lanterns, and as they were not working or doing any good, I said, "For God's sake take care of those lanterns,—there's cotton all around here." Saw four men going to a hole with two lanterns, and shortly afterwards saw them come out with only one lantern, and a moment after saw the flames. The men ran into the crowd, and I after them, to see where they were, but I could not catch them. The lanterns were guarded ones, and I think they were filled with oil. I was within about six feet of where the fire broke out, and near me was a dead body, and I could hear a voice below the ruins, and close to the fire. The fire took from the loose cotton hanging about the carding machine.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD H. PLUMMER.

Was in the ruins when the fire broke out. I was at work at the south end of the mill, helping to get out two girls who were in the ruins. I then went to the middle of the building with some carpenters, to make a hole in a floor. The hole was made, and one or two dead bodies found. We found some machinery jammed together, and beneath it were some persons whom we wished to get out. We tried to pry the machines apart, but did not succeed. Various men then went to work to clear away with axes and bars, and two men held lanterns to see to work. By some accident, one of the lanterns broke or fell, and when the flame struck the cotton the fire at once sprung up. We did all we could to stop the fire, but did not succeed. The breaking of the lantern was an accident, without a doubt. There were people alive in the mill when the fire broke out, and I myself took out one boy afterwards, with a broken leg. The inquest was resumed at 2 P. M., and Wm. Barber testified that he was present when the fire broke out, and went upon the ruins with a lantern to examine them. B. D. Gordon, a stone-mason, did the work upon the foundation of the Pemberton mills. Mr. Isaac Fletcher had the contract and employed to do it by the square yard, The foundations extended below the top soil three to five feet. Don't recollect precisely the depth of the excavation. The soil at the bottom was similar to that at the top, a softish loam, sand, etc. Had nothing to do with the excavation. He thought it was a different foundation from what he was used to constructing and that it was insufficient. The foundation of the Bay State Mills was laid deep, something like twenty feet. The foundation of the Pacific Mills is laid five feet. There was water in the excavation all the time they were laying the foundation of the Pemberton Mills. The stone used was good. He thought the foundation was not deep enough at the time, It was too shallow, especially at the south end, where the ground was quicksand and spongy soil. This was part of the building towards the river. The ground at the south end was lower and the foundation was "stepped" up along. The ground at the South end was lower and the foundation was "stepped" up along the higher ground. Finished in 1854. The stones were laid upon the sandy bottom. The foundation wall was about six feet thick at the bottom, and four and a half at the top. Witness put in stone foundations for piers under the building to support the columns and trusses that the floors rested upon. These stones were laid as deep as the foundation wall, and, in some instances, deeper. The first work of the mill was commenced some time in April.

Question—Is there any way by which you can tell whether the building fell in consequence of the settling of the foundation?

Answer—Undoubtedly. If the foundation settled enough to cause the fall, it will be seen when the rubbish is cleared. Thought the brick walls were too light and thin at the time for so large a building. The windows were so large that there was insufficient support between them. Mr. Tuttle and myself talked about it several times. The brick pilasters to support the floor-timbers were carried up only two stories, and in the higher stories projections were simply thrown out of the wall.

The Mayor of Lawrence sends the following dispatch:

"I have seen nothing to change my opinion, previously given, as to the number of the dead and missing. Measures will be taken immediately to procure an accurate list of not only the dead and wounded, but of all persons employed in the mill at the time of the disaster. (Signed)

D. SAUNDERS, Jr., Mayor."

Many of the bodies of the dead have been claimed and taken away by their friends, but many remain unclaimed, and being past identification, it was found absolutely necessary to have them interred. A lot in the cemetery, in part belonging to the city, was accordingly set apart for that purpose, and the bodies were placed there.

Arrangements will soon be made for a public funeral of the persons deceased, but the time and place has not fixed upon as yet.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

We append information and incidents gleaned from the Boston *Herald*, *Courier*, *Atlas and Bee*, and *Advertiser*, of yesterday morning:

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The building was erected in 1853, by the Essex Company of Lawrence, for the Pemberton Mills Company, and was of brick. It extended north and south, and was 84 feet 8 inches wide, and 284 feet in length. The cost of the whole, machinery included, was about $1,000,000. The work of building was done by the day, and not on a contract. It appears that it had been considered, by competent judges, of very light construction for the amount of heavy machinery, &c., with which it was filled. The foundation was sunk some ten or twelve feet, and was supposed to be good and substantial. The walls were about 2 feet 4 inches in thickness, making the rooms 80 feet in width. In each room there were 28 iron columns or supporters, set 10 feet apart one way, and 26 the other. These columns were considered by many to be insufficient supports. Over them were placed double beams. Between the two beams, and resting on the columns, a large piece of iron, shaped something like a spool, about 18 inches long, was placed upright, so as to lock the beams together, the upper end extending upwards into the column in the room above. There are several ways of staying these columns, in use by builders, and of all others this would appear to be the most *economical* of iron. There have been instances heretofore where these pintles have been broken and let the beams sway off, and it was thought that an accident of this kind would be very dangerous to the building. The building was double trussed with iron rods. The floors were of three thicknesses; the first, three-inch spruce plank, doweled and laid across the beam, next 1¼-inch spruce boards laid diagonally across the plank, and finally another flooring of 1¼-inch Southern pine boards, also laid diagonally across the two first thicknesses. This would appear to be flooring enough to stiffen the building very thoroughly, as the whole was well spiked down. The building was, as originally constructed, five stories high, which, in consequence of the necessarily high studding of each room, to admit of the requisite machinery, made quite a lofty building. Within a few years a basement-story has been added to the building. At the southwest corner a chimney 142 feet high was built. This was built on a foundation of large stone laid on rock pack, near the bed of the river. It was stated that this chimney, during a heavy gale of wind, not long since, swayed several inches from its natural position, and that fears were then entertained for its safety. About middle way of the west side of the building a tier of privies ran up. They were, as is usual, built out from the main building. On the northeast corner a wing branched off; this was 45 by 50 feet. The engine-house, in which were two boilers set, was on the south end, and almost distinct from the main factory. The boilers weighed some 14 tons each, and the whole machinery attached was in like proportion.

The company owning the building, of whom Mr. J. A. Lowell was the principal stockholder in 1853, was, during the financial crisis of 1857-8, compelled to suspend, and eventually the proprietorship changed into the hands of Messrs. Nevens, Howe and several other gentlemen, the present members of the Company. It was sometime about two years ago that an accident occurred in the mill, when the breaking of one of the pintles, connecting columns, caused the floor to settle considerably. This was soon remedied, and nothing more was thought of it at that time. Lately, it is said, considerable talk has been made about the unfitness of the building for use. It seems that many of the operatives have been fearful that the structure would not hold together, and several have left for that reason alone.

THE FALL OF THE BUILDING.

According to the best theory which can be deduced from the descriptions of parties concerned, the fall happened as follows: If a process which was really almost instantaneous can be divided into periods, the long wall on the northerly side of the building fell first, *outwards*; leaving, of course, the roof (which was flat) and all the floors, without support on that side, so that they dropped into a slanting position, and literally *slided* many of the operatives out of the building upon the fallen wall; when, to complete the catastrophe, the southerly wall fell *inwards* over the whole. In this way it will be seen that the operatives in the upper story, for instance, were simply thrown out of the building; and although so sudden and steep a fall would ordinarily be disastrous, they were supported more or less by the wall which fell under them, and many of them escaped. The operatives below who happened to be on the northerly side of the building were more or less protected from the same cause, and those on the southerly side received some protection from the fact that the floors above them did not fall at once on that side.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The causes to which the disaster is attributed are various. Some say that for several years the usual running of the machinery has caused a continual vibration of the whole building, and, as it appears that at the time of the accident some workmen were moving some heavy machinery, it is probable that this, together with the recent severe frosts and sudden thaw, which might have moved the foundations, was the immediate cause of the calamity. Others attribute it to the spreading of the walls in the upper part of the structure.

It is more than hinted that the walls of the building were insufficient for so heavy a weight as was placed upon them. The machinery was unusually heavy, while the floors were immensely massive, and in this respect presented a marked contrast in proportion to the walls and foundation. It is not improbable that the action of the frost on the foundation and walls had something to do with it, a warm season suddenly following a very severe cold one.

It is also stated that about four years ago a commission pronounced the building unsafe, and a large number of iron supports were consequently put into it.

The *Herald* says that the builder of the mill alleges that he knows the cause of the fall of the building, *but obstinately refuses to disclose until summoned to testify before the Coroner's Jury.*

Some persons suppose that the foundation was undermined by the water during the recent cold term. The sandy nature of the soil is one reason for this belief.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Various explanations are given as to the cause of the fire. This is one: A party of six or eight persons were discovered in a sort of pit at the east end of the building, but the beams and machinery above them prevented their escape. They called lustily for a light, and a lantern was lowered to them, which most unfortunately broke in being lowered down, and the lamp, still lighted, fell upon the floor of the pit, which was strewn with loose cotton, which being somewhat impregnated with oil was instantly in a blaze.

Another account states that the parties were passing coffee in to those who were beneath the ruins, and that a fluid-lamp within a lantern was upset, the contents of which took fire and communicated with the combustible mass which lay in every direction.

INCIDENTS.

One of the hands employed in the Duck Mill, which is the next building towards the east, happened to be looking out of a window at the time, and says that the first thing that he noticed was what appeared to be a squeezing out of a piece of brick-work at the bottom of the southeast corner, about 15 feet in height and six or eight feet on each side. This corner of the building fell first, and the floors, falling upon one another and crushing in, successively fell with a wave in the direction towards the canal. The time occupied in falling was just about one minute. The time was about ten minutes before 5 o'clock. To persons in the city the noise resembled that of an earthquake at first, and afterwards, as it is described, that of a team loaded with iron passing over the pavement. The wall next to the Washington Mills remained standing about one story in height, until the fire broke out, and most of the occupants of the weaving-room, which was on the lower story, escaped being crushed by the protection this afforded. They were rescued through the windows.

One young woman, 20 years of age, who was at work in the second story, heard the crash of a portion of the building, and saw portions of it tumbling down. She immediately started in an opposite direction, but before she reached this point the walls were crumbling, and threatened instant death. Almost panic-stricken, she rushed to a side door, and was just emerging to the entry when that was crushed in. She recollected nothing more than getting through a window and leaping to the ground, where she was unconscious and much wounded. She was taken to her boarding-house, as was supposed, in a dying condition. This happily proved a mistake. It was a paroxysm of fright. She recovered during the evening, and on Wednesday was sufficiently well to stand in the doorway of her boarding-house.

Another young woman, also about 20, escaped an awful death. Unapprised of the fall of the building, until the terrible catastrophe itself came upon her, she was at work in the third story. She only knows that the whole flooring above her was precipitated upon that on which she stood, accompanied by a terrific noise. She was crushed beneath some machinery near which she was at work, her head being pressed against a beam, seeming, as she described it, as if her head would "split in two at every moment." Her limbs were forced in one direction, her arms in another. But one arm could be used at all. Every second the heavy weight appeared to be settling closer and closer upon her. She saw nothing but death awaiting her. Her feelings were those of the most agonizing kind. She said that she prayed God that she might be delivered from impending death. Hardly had she ceased uttering this prayer than the falling of a wall in a distant portion of the mill released her from the imminent peril about her. With a presence of mind that exhibited genuine heroism she struggled amid danger and death, and in time reached a point of safety. This was after being in the ruins for upwards of an hour. She was, however, more injured than was at first supposed, as is evident from her inability not only not to leave her bed, but hardly turn her body. Her physician apprehends some internal injuries of a serious nature. She conversed with difficulty.

A young man who was taken from the ruins after a confinement of some five hours, says his feelings were of the most painful and indescribable nature. The groans of the wounded and dying met his ear at every moment. The shouts of the people without mingled with the terrible sounds within. When released, such had been the pressure upon his person, that he was nearly unconscious. He never expected to get out alive, and it is a miracle that he did.

One woman, Irish, about 40 years old, gives a confused account of her escape from death. She was on the second floor when the wall at the side crumbled away. Appalled with fright, she ran to the opposite side of the room, when she was struck by the descending flooring above her, and thrust against the gearing of some machinery, which caught her dress, and threatened an awful death. The machine, however, stopped suddenly just then, when the flooring buried her beneath the ruins, where she was saved and subsequently rescued. She was much bruised.

A maiden lady, about 38, who worked in the upper (dressing) room, was precipitated to the ruins (or with them) below, and sustained no particular injury. Her escape is most extraordinary. She came among timbers, portions of the roof, bricks, machinery, &c., but was unharmed. It was one of the most wonderful of all the escapes of this terrible tragedy.

A citizen, who risked his own life in an attempt to save the operatives from the burning pile, worked his way into an inner apartment, and looking through a hole in the wall, saw two men and a woman walking to and fro, apparently entirely unhurt. He reached through and took them by the hand, and proceeded with vigorous blows to make a hole in the partition. A moment too soon the flames sprung up where he stood. A flood of water poured in upon it and blinded him, and he rushed from the place, warned by the engineer, and narrowly escaped with his life.

It is related by a gentleman who was early on the spot that at one point of the ruins he distinguished a female voice crying in distress, and soon another voice answered. "Is that you, Lizzie? Are you hurt?" The reply was another groan, and an appeal to God's mercy in her behalf. Both these girls were afterwards rescued.

A young girl was released just before the flames burst forth; and in answer to a question, stated that she was unhurt. It afterwards appeared that her right arm was badly broken near the wrist; but, in the excitement of the moment and in the joy of deliverance from a dreadful death, she had not noticed the hurt.

One woman was found with her head jammed between two heavy beams, and pressed so that it was not thicker than the thickness of a hand. It was a sickening sight.

One young girl, confined in a narrow hole, surrounded by broken machinery and ragged timber and boards, succeeded in crawling out into the open air, but when she emerged from the ruins she had scarcely an article of clothing on her person.

Shortly before the fire broke out, and while there were thousands of persons exerting themselves to their utmost to save human life and extricate the dead, a little girl was discovered by a party at work in one part of the ruins. She lay upon her back, a large bar of iron, one of the iron columns, was so thrown over her that it was impossible for her to move; besides she had her arms pinioned by some of the machinery wiring that had got wound around them. Her face was badly lacerated, and the humane individuals saddened by the sight around them, proceeded to extricate the supposed corpse. After repeated trials at the bar of iron, without being able to move it off, a stalwart man, in passing by, stooped and easily lifting the bar, laid it one side. The surprise of the party on finding the little girl alive and not fatally injured, may be imagined but not described. She had lain between some of the bricks and rubbish so that but little of the floor and falling iron had come upon her.

A husband was seen anxiously searching the promiscuous wreck for his wife. The search was long and untiring. Every little nook was carefully examined, and finally the lost one was found. In turning over some of the roofing, in a pile of rubbish, she was discovered closely imbedded among brick, iron, splinters of wood, &c. It required some time to clear it away, and when once it was found the husband took the supposed lifeless body away. Before he reached home the lady recovered consciousness, and, with the exception of a few slight injuries, is probably as well as ever.

Of the five overseers of the different departments of the mill, but one, Mr. Branch, was killed. The other four—Messrs. Tatterson, Nevins, Glover and Shove—were fortunate in escaping uninjured. But a few moments before the falling of the building, Mr. Chase, the Agent of the Company; Mr. Clark, the Clerk, and several of the overseers, were together in the weave-room. Mr. Chase all at once noticed something unusual and heard a cracking sound, when, almost instinctively, he started for the door, the only available mode of egress. This door, which it had been the practice of keeping fastened, was opened by a boy just as Mr. Chase and his companions reached it, and the party had just time to get half a dozen feet from the wall when it fell.

Shortly after this, a little girl appeared in the window of the northwest corner of the building which was standing, and jumped out. She was caught by some gentlemen, and sustained no injury.

A brother and sister—Robert and Mary Moore—employed in the weave-room, were buried in the falling mass. They say the whole affair passed off so quickly that they hardly knew what had happened. The first intimation that they had of it was a crash overhead, and then a trembling of the building. Instinctively they both laid flat upon the floor, and both came out of the ruins safe and sound.

SCENES AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall was made the depository of the wounded, the dying and the dead. The scenes here were agonizing beyond description. Stretched upon a mattress in one part of the hall was some poor mortal in the last agonies of death, his countenance blackened with smoke, with broken limbs, burned garments, and giving utterance to piercing groans. In another place was a woman with fractured limbs, a broken head, and with body mutilated in the most shocking manner. At one time there were twenty-eight men and women thus lying in the most exquisite torture. Some were heroic even in death, exhibiting the most unflinching courage while surgical operations of the most painful nature were performed, in the vain hope that waning life might be restored. Others, entirely conscious that they were counting their last sands of life, were resigned, and displayed a repose and valor almost sublime. Of this noble stamp were two or three women.

Near the platform was a poor German, suffering excruciating pain. He could not talk English, and no one from the "Fatherland" had found him.

On the opposite side were three girls, all young and beautiful, but with the cold hand of death already on them.

On one pallet lay a little girl, with a beautiful pale countenance, knit with the suffering she could not conceal, yet unmurmuring. She was watched over by a weeping friend, apparently her father, whose heart was rejoiced at the announcement by the physician that she was not dangerously, though severely, wounded.

An ante-room leading from the hall was used as a depository for the dead bodies, which were brought from the scene of the calamity as soon as discovered. During the forenoon, the floor was literally covered with corpses of the young, the middle-aged, and a few past the latter period. It was a most shocking spectacle. Some of the bodies were burned to blackness, but little flesh remaining, and entirely beyond recognition. Some were bent, with hands clenched, indicative of the horrible agony of their deaths. Some were frightfully mutilated, with heads crushed in, the charred brains being exposed to view. The limbs of others were gone—burned off in one case, and torn off in others.

THE EXCITEMENT IN LAWRENCE.

The whole country around Lawrence was in a state of feverish excitement. Persons who came into the city from the neighborhood during the night, say that the houses were all lighted, and the inmates were either hastening to the scene, or standing by the roadside eagerly questioning everybody for particulars of the disaster. When the bright light of the flames arose, their sympathy and excitement were redoubled.

Very few of the inhabitants of the town retired to their beds during the night. The storekeepers kept their stores open, ready to furnish anything that should be needed to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, or to refresh the wearied bodies of those who were at work.

The Sabbath School Convention of the churches of Lawrence and vicinity, to have taken place on Wednesday in Lawrence, was, in consequence of this disaster, postponed till a fortnight from that time.

The public schools were very thinly attended—most of the pupils being up all Tuesday night, and nearly all the mills were stopped, as the operatives refused to work.

Mr. Nevins, the owner of the Pemberton Mills, arrived in Lawrence on Wednesday.

SYMPATHY IN BOSTON.

As has already been stated, $2,000 was raised for the relief of the sufferers on Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting over which David Sears presided. The subscription list was placed in the hands of Mr. A. A. Lawrence, and it is stated that $8,000 were added during the evening. The New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts postponed its dinner, which was to have been given at the Parker House on Wednesday evening, and devoted the money which would have been expended on it to the relief of the sufferers; $5,000 was also subscribed on the spot, and was yesterday forwarded to Lawrence, and the following Committee was appointed to receive further contributions: Nathan Appleton, Francis C. Lowell, A. A. Lawrence, J. W. Paige, E. H. Eldredge, J. W. Edmands, J. H. Eastburn, J. H. Wolcott, G. B. Upton, Tyler Batcheller, J. M. Beebe, J. D. W. Joy, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Nathan Frye, Charles O. Rogers, N. A. Thompson, John Revere, Joseph N. Howe, Samuel T. Dana, Abbott Lawrence.

In the Legislature, Mr. John C. Tucker, of Boston, introduced an order for the introduction of some system to prevent the recurrence of such disasters. It was concurred in by an unanimous vote.

SHALL WE HAVE A LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE AMONG US?

The horrible calamity at Lawrence, Mass., has fastened public attention upon the possibility of a similar occurrence elsewhere. Yesterday, information was lodged with Mayor Wood, setting forth that the weight of a large safe on the fourth floor of the building No. 261 Broadway, occupied by Buckingham, Cole & Hall, manufacturers of jewelry, rendered the structure unsafe. Capt. Hart was dispatched to make investigations in this regard, and returning, reported that the weight of the safe had caused the flooring to yield about one inch. Measures were taken immediately to guard against a possible catastrophe. Nobody deemed that there was any real danger. The Governors of the Almshouse have taken measures to secure the tower of the Female Department of the Almshouse, which, it was reported, was in danger of falling.

RELIEF FOR THE LAWRENCE SUFFERERS.

Messrs. Harnden & Co., Express Agents at No. 74 Broadway, announce that they will receive and forward to His Honor the Mayor of Lawrence, Mass., all donations in money or material for the relief of the sufferers at Lawrence which may be deposited at their office.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

TWO PASSENGER CARS THROWN OFF THE TRACK DOWN AN EMBANKMENT—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

As the early Croton Falls train, on the Harlem Railroad, was on its way to this City yesterday morning, two passenger cars were thrown from the track down an embankment some 15 feet high. The accident occurred just this side of Pleasantville.

Nine cars composed the train—the engine, one baggage car, five milk cars and two passenger cars. Only the passenger cars were thrown from the track. The train was instantly stopped. The immediate supposition was, after a glance at the shattered cars, that a number of the passengers had been killed. One by one, however, the passengers worked their way out of the ruins in safety—a few bruises, which several received, comprising the extent of the injuries sustained.

The breaking of one of the rails was the cause of the accident. Fortunately the train was going only at moderate speed. The passengers were brought to the City by the same train—the accident causing only half an hour's delay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adolph Crononine, of Pittsburg, suspected William Langner of improper intimacy with his wife, and meeting him at a tavern, discharged a pistol at him. He was so intoxicated by liquor and enraged with passion, that he missed the mark he aimed at and shot away two of his own fingers instead. He stands committed on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

The Brockville (C. W.) *Register* announces that Mr. David B. Lelee has absconded from North Augusta, leaving numerous creditors to mourn his untimely flight. He left on Christmas, *via* Ogdensburgh, carrying with him many of his most valuable effects, a large amount of money, and his ledger. Parties in Montreal, it is said, will lose heavily by him.

It was stated on 'Change at Liverpool on the 21st ult., that the French Government have entered into a contract with several English firms for the supply of 200,000 six-pound cases of preserved meats, and that a portion of the contract has been taken by a Liverpool firm.

The jubilee of the 450 years' existence of the Leipsic University was celebrated there on the 2d December with all the solemnities usual on such occasions. The King of Saxony, the heir to the throne and Prince George were present. The King delivered an address.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to an inquiry from a gentleman of Buffalo, decides that hay is a non-enumerated article in the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, and as such is liable to a duty of fifteen per cent.

Mr. Draper has found an average of 2.55 grains of arsenic, quite enough to destroy life, in each of the *papier mourier* fly papers. Hence they might lead to accidental poisoning of children, or serve the purposes of criminals.

A bill has passed the Senate of the State of Texas, granting 160 acres of land to the Overland Mail Company, whereon their stations may be located on public land, provided they shall average ten miles distance from each other.

Mr. Staples, a lumberman, visited Calais, Me., on the 5th inst., and was imprudent enough to become engaged in a drunken carousal while he had $550 in his pocket. The next morning he found his wallet, but its contents were missing.

The *Wave*, a yacht of 100 tons, built in this City, by Col. Stevens, has been purchased for $2,000 by the Commissioners for the Massachusetts Naval Reform School. She is to act as a tender to the vessel already secured.

The French Government has suppressed the report of the trial for a separation between Count Migeon and his wife, on account of a well-known political personage having been mentioned by M. Jules Favre.

Two laymen recently preached in the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's chapel. One of them was Mr. Radcliffe, a Liverpool solicitor, and the other Mr. Brownlow North, nephew of the Earl of Guildford.

Mr. Jason F. Burr, of Hartford, found a pocket-book containing $32,000 upon the counter of his store the other evening. It did not take long to discover the owner, who proved to be Mr. Robert E. Day.

The earnings of the Auburn State Prison last year exceeded the expenses by $9,472. In 1858 the balance was over $17,000 the other way. The present Warden is Mr. Kirkpatrick.

A curious case is on trial before the Supreme Court at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Richard C. Newington debauched two girls whom he took into his family.

The Belgian Government has given notice to the Hanoverian Government to terminate the treaty relating to the State tolls.

Latest from the Rio Grande.

ACCOUNT OF THE DEFEAT OF CORTINAS.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Since preparing for the press the Rio Grande news which appears in another column, we have received the following letter from a Brownsville correspondent, giving the very latest news, including a confirmation of the defeat of Cortinas:

BROWNSVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 31—9 A. M.

Messrs. Editors: News has just arrived here, by express from Rio Grande City, that our troops have chased up the greasers *gloriously*. The Rangers have redeemed any reputation they may have previously lost.

It appears as soon as Heintzelman heard of the enemy at Rio Grande City, he, by a forced march, came upon him on Tuesday morning, just above or in the suburbs of that place. Ford was pushed forward to get in advance of the enemy, but, a thick fog prevailing at the time, he came upon them suddenly, and brought on the fight, charged the guns, and made a complete stampede of Cortinas' forces. Lockridge, who participated in the affair, Tobin, and others, write that sixty and upwards were killed on the part of the enemy, their guns captured, and their animals also, and the force dispersed in every direction. Cortinas himself is said to have crossed the river just above Rio Grande City, with some forty men. He must have left in a *hurry*, and taken an *early start* too.

The expressman says that when he arrived at Reynosa, which is in Mexico, he was told that Jose Maria Cortina had the day before crossed on to this side of the river with two hundred men to assist his brother. He also says that when he left, or rather after he left Camargo, he heard a distinct cannonading, and thinks, perhaps, Jose Maria had come upon our troops. If he did, you may swear he left pretty soon. I knew old Heintzelman would put him through. It appears that only the mounted men were engaged with the enemy, Stoneman coming up in the rear and killing a great many of them while crossing the river.

Ford and Henry are among the wounded on our side—neither of them mortally. There are said to be sixteen of our people wounded—none of them mortally. It is thought that Cortinas is endeavoring to collect together his scattered forces, and that he will again cross to this side of the Rio Grande. *Quien sabe?* Tobin, in a letter to a friend, says we will cross the river in pursuit of the rascal. I have but a few minutes to write. If the steamer has left, this will go by express up Padre Island to Corpus. Ford writes that Cortinas' force had increased to 600 men. No prisoner's were taken of the enemy except a few wounded. No one was killed on the part of the Americans. Yours, in great haste,

WARRIOR.

P. S.—The cannon (two pieces) were taken this time, and no mistake.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	Jan. 21	New-York	Havre
New-York	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool
John Bell	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Glasgow
Ocean Queen	Feb. 18	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Dec. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
John Bell	Dec. 29	Glasgow	New-York
Europa	Dec. 31	Liverpool	Boston
Jura	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Arago	Jan. 31	Havre	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Quaker City	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Atlantic	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Moses Taylor from New-Orleans and Havana—J. Stohn, lady and daughter; W. P. Smith, Jr.; H. S. Leaben, Capt. O. R. Morton, A. N. Camp, G. F Smith, A. T. Gibbs, C. H. Alcott, S. Townsend, S. B. Robinson, Leon Alvarado, Capt. Webster, Capt. Bartlett, and 29 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 54 | Moon sets... 11 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 21 | Gov. Island 12 10 | Hell Gate.... 1 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Cahawba, Smith, New-Orleans, ——; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Mediator, Fleteur, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Bunnark, Beckwith, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt.

Barks Meteor, Colson, Melbourne, Fisher, Ricurdt & Co.; Hungarian, Davis, Baire, J. Lockhart; Ariel, Cheesman, Port-au-Prince, O. L. & A. Ferris.

Brigs Helen Jane, Heilman, St. Domingo City, Kolf & Pershun; Isaac Beurman, Faust, Port-au-Prince, Delafield, Wilson & Co.; Beatrice, Driske, Jacksonville, Simson & Mayhew.

Schrs. Yorktown, Woglon, Petersburgh, J. Hunter & Co.; Sardinian, Kimball, Fernandina, F. Talbott & Co.; Kate Brigham, Freeman, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.

Arrived.

Steamship Moses Taylor, S. P. Griffin, New-Orleans via Havana Jan. 8, with passengers and mails to M. O. Roberts. Jan. 11, 12:30 P. M., 15 miles S. of Hatteras, spoke bark Merora, of Boston, 21 ds. from Laguna for Boston. Same time passed ship Liberty, of New-York, bd. N. 12th, 11 A. M., off Cape May, passed a herm. brig showing Panama Railroad Company's signal. Same time passed schr. Helen, both bd. N.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Norfolk 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Penguin, (new,) Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Golden West, Kerwin, San Francisco Sept. 9, with mdse to J. O. Baker & Co. Nov. 8, off Cape Horn, signalized ship A. T. Jennes, bd. W. Nov. 26, lat. 23 20 S., lon. 2–, exchanged signals with ship Emma Calvin, from London for Curracheca. Dec. 2, lat. 9 S., lon. 31 W., exchanged signals with a bark bd. S., showing Marryat's Nos. 3d distg. pendant 5,497. Dec. 4, lat. 5 S., lon. 32 30, exchanged signals with Fr. ship Benjamin, stg. S. Dec. 30, spoke Ham. brig Feiga, from Port-au-Platt for Hamburg. Jan. 1, spoke Eng. brig Celestial, from Demerara for Greenock. Jan. 5, spoke schr. Sarah D. Sparks, bd S. The G. W. has been 40 ds. from the Equator, with light winds and calms. Been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Ship Panama, Hausen, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton to Hennings & Gosling. Experienced heavy weather.

Ship Sunderland, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Davison, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to master.

Ship Palestine, Tinker, London and the Downs Dec. 8, with mdse. and 50 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Bark Ferris, (Br., of Liverpool,) Sillitoe, Buenos Ayres 63 ds., with hides, &c., to Gillespie, Dean & Co. Dec. 4, lat. 5 49 S., lon. 33 12, signalized ship Ganges, of Boston, stg. S. Nov. 29, lat. 16 34 S., lon. 29 51 W., signalized Swedish bark Johauli, from Liverpool for Bombay, 45 ds. out.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Frisbie, Port Spain, Trinidad, 14 ds., with cocoa to H. Trowbridge's sons, of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Geo. Bradford, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbino, Ardrossan and Lamlash 59 ds., with pig iron to R. Irvin. Had some heavy weather.

Bark Overmann, Sterling, St. Jago 18 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Waydell & Co.

Brig Indian Queen, (of Boston,) McGregor, St. Domingo City Dec. 16, with mahogany, hides, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co. Jan. 2, lat. 32 32, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E. to N. Jan. 3, saw a brig with fore and maintopmast gone. Jan. 6, lat. 35 11, lon. 73 20, boarded brig Tornado, of Westport, from Demerara for Baltimore, with rudder sprung. The Indian Queen has had four men sick the entire passage.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Eastport,) Tibley, Galveston 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. Jan. 9, lat. 38 39, lon. 74, fell in with Br. brig Ada, of Windsor, Capt. Greenow, from Halifax for Richmond, Va., having on board Capt. Hart and crew of brig President Z. Taylor, of Belfast, Me., which vessel was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on Dec. 29, in lat. 40 31, lon. 68 30, bound from Port Ewen for Boston, with a cargo of coal. The Ada being out of provisions supplied her.

Brig Sparkling Sea, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Wiswell, Buenos Ayres Nov. 14, with hides to Ingalls & Carman. Nov. 19, lat. 33 28 S., lon. 46 07, signalized ship Asa Eldridge, stg. S. W.

Brig Napier, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Grand Turk, T. I., 18 ds., with 6,776 bushels of salt to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff. Dec. 29, lat. 36 30, lon. 75, signalized an Am. bark, stg. W. by S., showing a blue flag with white square.

Brig J. W. Harris, Rathburn, Sidney, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkinson, Dorchester 2– ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Susan Duncan, (of Bangor,) Snowman, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 19, with logwood, &c., to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Forward, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Grand Cay, T. I., 20 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Welsford, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Oreceibo, P. R., with sugar and molasses to Thos. James. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Nuevitas 14 ds., with mahogany, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Dec. 24, saw U. S. steamer Mohawk going up the river to Nuevitas.

Brig Velocity, (Br.,) Kelly, Halifax 19 ds., with fish to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Brig Milo, (Br.,) Campbell, Nassau, N. P., 12 ds., with cotton, fruit, &c., to J. Eneas.

Schr. Village Gem, Hinckley, Rio Hache Dec. 15, with fustic, hides, &c., to H. Underwood. Jan. 1, at 3 A. M., lat. 30 30, lon. 75 24, during a sudden squall from S. W., was hove down. Split sails and lost part of deck load. Same day passed schr. Ingomar, of Boston, stg. S., with loss of foremast and maintopmast, blowing heavy at the time. Could not speak her. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Masonic, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Curacoa Dec. 18, with salt, hides, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Dec. 1, on the outward passage, at 2 P. M., in lat. 26 42, lon. 63 15, fell in with schr. Wm. A. Hamill, of Baltimore, dismasted, abandoned and water-logged.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with fruit to John Gilmartin.

Schr. M. Y. Davis, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Adriatic, Hall, Jacksonville 13 ds., with yellow pine to Ellis & Kavanagh.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Taylor, Wilmington N. C., 4 ds., with stone to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Francis Edwards, Babcock, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dolner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Walter Raleigh, Phillips, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton and rice to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Janus, (Oldenburg,) Bunge, Angostina 31 ds., with hides, &c., to Hennings & Gosling.

Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Nickerson, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Target, Howes, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Comet, Card, Pansboro 14 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Kossuth, Pettingill, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Turk, ——, Lubec 8 ds., with laths and fish to master.

Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Smith, Virginia, wood.

BELOW—Two barks.

WIND—During the day from N. E. to S., with snow at A. M.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Cahawba, for New-Orleans and Havana; Montgomery, for Savannah; Ships Isaac Bell, for Havre; Robert Centre, for Mobile; Gen. Windham, (Br.,) for New-Orleans. Barks Reindeer, for Barbados; Clarissa, for Nuevitas. Brigs Macesta, for Nuevitas; Scotland, for Barbados; Mary E. Thompson, for Matanzas; Isadora, (Br.,) for St. Johns, P. R.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 12, sunset.—Ship Palestine, from London, passing in, in tow of the Achilles. Steamship Etna, for Liverpool, passed out over the Bar at 11:30 last (Wednesday) night; steamer Cahawba, for Havana and New-Orleans, passed out over the Bar at 2:05 P. M.; two ships, (in tow,) two barks and two brigs in the Bay, also one ship at anchor at S. W. spit, all bd. out. Weather clear and calm.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 12, sunset.—One bark passing the Highlands, (in tow,) and one bark near the Lightship, bd. in; no signals. Wind light, E. Weather hazy.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 12, sunset.—Two barks and two brigs coming up the Bay. Bark Clarissa, for Nuevitas; bark West Wind for St. Marks; and brig Mary E. Thompson, for Matanzas, passed down the Narrows at 2 P. M.; ship Isaac Bell, for Havre, at 2:20; steamship Montgomery, for Savannah, at 3:45; ship Robert Centre for Mobile, at 4:05; ship Gent, Windham, (Br.,) for New-Orleans, at 4:20 P. M. Wind light. W. Weather clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12—Arr. steamship Richmond, for New-York; ketch Commerce, from Mayaguez; bark Alice, Franklin, from Selloth, England; brig Plantagenet, from West Indies. The steamship City of New-York grounded near Horse Shoe, got off uninjured, and proceeded on to Boston. A herm. brig is sunk above Cohansey.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12—Steamship Nashville, Murray, from New-York, arr. here at 11 o'clock last night. The steamship James Adger was detained here by fog; she left at 9 o'clock this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Arr. ships Junius, from Cardiff; Galena, from Boston. Barks E. A. Cochrane, from Boston; Annie Kimball, from Rio Janeiro; Kelerin, from Fleetwood; Arctic, from Delphos; Gen. Taylor and J. P. Howard, from Boston; Kedron and Tirrell, from Aspinwall.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Arr. ships John H. Elliott, from New-York, and Bravo, from Quebec.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—The Br. bark Bristol Bell, Sponagle, from Havana, in ballast, bd. to Liverpool, N. S.—on the 5th inst., in lat. 25 59, lon. 79 23, was run into by an unknown barkentine, and seriously damaged; has put into this port for repairs.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The bark Scio, Ewer, from Havana for Valparaiso, put back from Cape Horn, in distress, to the River Plate previous to the 24th December. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 13.—The bark Juniata, of Yarmouth, Me., Moxey, from Bordeaux, bd. to New-Orleans, with a cargo of wine, &c., has arr. here leaking badly. A survey will be held on her.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Amanda—bark, of New-York, stg. S., Dec. 30, lat. 38 22, lon. 75.

Betsey Ames—brig, from Savannah for St. Jago, Jan. 2, lat. 26 49, lon. 68 46.

D. R. Doane—brig, from Bonaire for Portland, Jan. 8, lat. 38 38, lon. 73 47.

Douglas—brig, (Br.,) 20 ds. from Trinidad for Weymouth, N. S., Jan. 1, lat. 33 14, lon. 68 28.

Maria—ship, hence for St. Jago, Dec. 31, lat. 21 17, lon. 72.

Mary Copeland—brig, of East Machias for Boston, Jan. 4, lat. 33 16.

Orpheus—ship, from San Francisco for Callao, Oct. 2, lat. 9 54 N., lon. 120 40 W.

Tomora—bark, (Br.,) from Callao for Cork, 65 ds. out, Dec. 3, lat. 8 23 S., lon. 31 55.

Water Witch—brig, hence stg. S., Jan. 10, lat. 37 22, lon. 74 39.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Dec. 18, bark Venus, Atkinson, hence arr. 17th; brig Rush, of and for New-York, in 7 ds., with salt; schr. H. S. Laufair, of New-York.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 1, brig Gen. Armstrong, from New-Haven, just arrived; schr. Gen. Armstrong, hence do.

KINGSTON, Ja., Dec. 18.—Arr. schr. Alice Mowe, of Eastport, 18 ds. from Baltimore. In Port—Ship Clara L. Preble.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 14, bark Star King, from Liverpool, dischg., and others as before.

At Nuevitas, Dec. 29, brigs Anita Owen, Ray; Pedro Sanchez, Dolz, hence dischg.; Ocean Traveler, Sargent, do. do. Schr. Volant, do. do.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 9th inst, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN RANKIN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
GEORGE H. ELLERA,
WILLIAM MULLIGAN,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
B. F. BREEDEN,
JOSHUA H. BATES,
A. B. STRANGE,
C. B. CALDWELL,
S. NELSON DAVIS,
GEORGE W. PARSONS,
F. H. TROWBRIDGE,
NATHAN LANE,
SOLOMON FREEMAN,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
WILLARD M. NEWELL,
HENRY J. BAKER,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
D. R. STANFORD,
ANDREW COMSTOCK,
GEORGE F. NESBITT,
HENRY B. WARDELL,
THOMAS PORTEOUS,
DONALD MURRAY,
J. K. PLACE,
CHARLES J. BAKER,
E. C. ESTES,
LOOMIS BALLARD,
CHARLES F. PARK,
RONALD MACDONALD,
JOHN EDMISTON,
J. S. BAILEY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN RANKIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of skates suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys. Also, skate-bags, shinny-sticks, straps, &c., &c.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

FOR SAG-HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 33, East River, foot of Catharine-st., for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning.